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# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

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is our Phone Number and  
through this medium we shall  
be pleased to answer questions  
on—  
MOTOR CARS,  
MOTOR BOATS,  
MOTOR CYCLES,  
and their Accessories.  
**ALEX. ROSS & Co.,**  
Machinery Dept.

No. 18,339. 號九十三百三千八百一第 日三初月二年巳丁 HONGKONG SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24TH, 1917. 六拜禮 號四廿月二年六國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.**  
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In Casks 375 lbs. net.  
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**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,**  
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## BOORD'S GIN.

(CAT ON BARREL BRAND)

**DRY AND  
OLD TOM.**

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In all Bore and Sizes.  
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and AIR GUNS in Variety.  
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Developing, Printing and Enlarging.  
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.  
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## TRAMWAY COMPANY. LIMITED

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
6.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes	
8.00 " " " " " " " " " "	10 "
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11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.	SUNDAYS.
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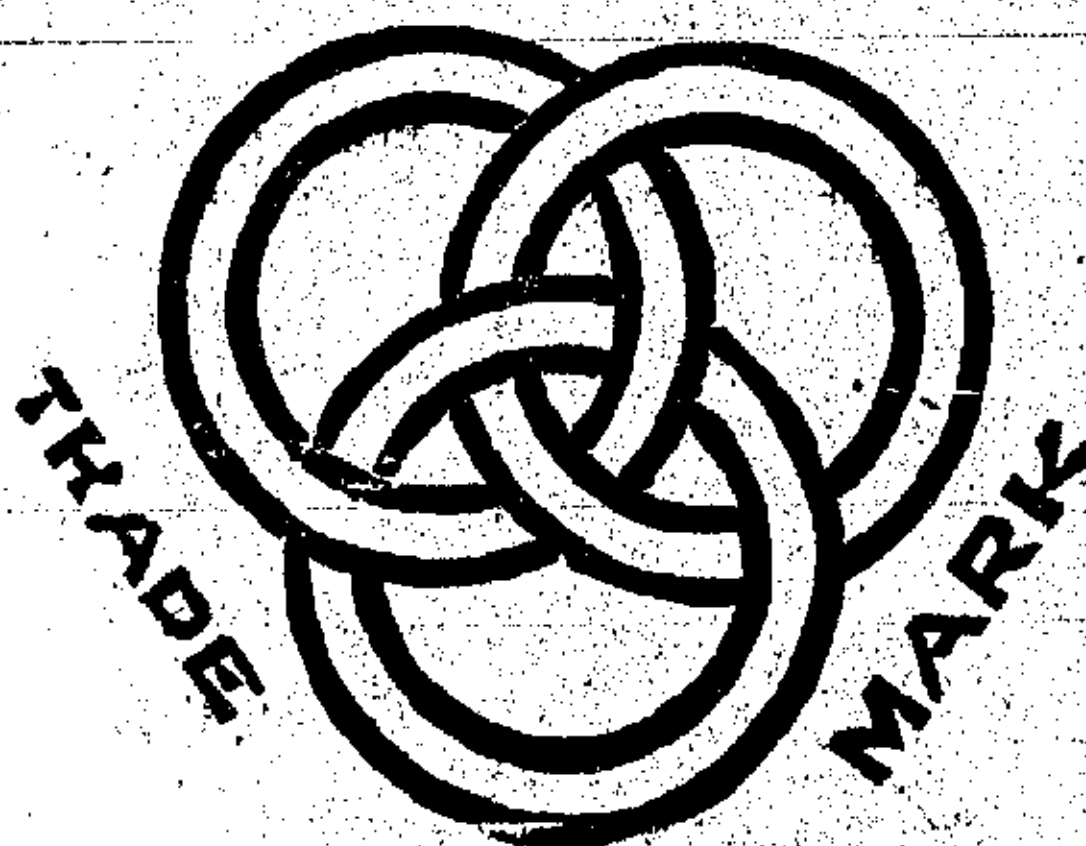
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OF NEW GOODS

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It will keep your Tobacco fresh during the damp weather.

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MANUFACTURED BY—

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO  
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LONDON.

## HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated the 23rd February, 1917, state:—

Since our last report of 16th, our local market has been very dull and, in consequence of settlement influences and a few forced sales, prices of most of the speculative stocks have weakened to a material extent, but now that the settlement has been concluded there is more tendency to buy apparent, and, after the Race Holidays of 26/28th inst., it looks as though we might see a better demand than has been experienced during the last few weeks. Investment stocks continue dull and difficult of sale. Shanghai market remains in a very dull condition and but little doing. Singapore market for Rubber shares is rather better and the price of the raw material is well maintained. The following are to-day's wired prices from Singapore:—

Alor Gajahs	1.50
Ayer Panas	1.50
Glenagly	2.25
Kedahs	4.00
Kempas	8.10
Malacca Pindas	2.40
Malakoffs	4.75
New Serendubs	4.30
Sandycrofts	5.00
Tapias	21.00

Plantation Rubber in London is 3/3½ per lb. Bar Silver is quoted 37 9/16. Sterling T.T. 2/3½. Singapore T.T. is 93½. Shanghai T.T. and the Bank's buying rate for 30/6 bills are both nominal.

BANKS.—Shares are on offer at \$710, and a sale is said to have been made at something under \$700.

MARINE INSURANCES.—No sales are reported and rates are unchanged at the nominal prices quoted last week.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Nothing has been done and prices are nominal and unaltered.

SHIPPING.—Market has been depressed, owing to rumours of several local steamers being taken up by the British Government. Douglases, after sales at \$115 and \$112, have receded to a quotation of \$109, at which shares are on offer. Indo-China have weakened to \$125 for the deferred, at which shares can be obtained. Preferred are unaltered at \$41½ nominal. Steamboats are also nominal at \$19. Star Ferries are quoted \$33 nominal.

ORIS.—Nothing has been done in this market. Shells remain at 106½ nominal. Langkats are wanted at \$19, with sellers asking \$20. Ural Caspians unchanged at \$9½ nominal.

REVENUES.—China Sugars have weakened considerably, and after sales at \$110½ to close settlement transactions. Maldives have been quiet, and are quoted \$33 ex dividend of a peso.

MINING.—Business is quite at a standstill. Kallans are nominal at \$30½, and Tronohs \$30½. Raubers are on offer at \$32½, but there are probable buyers at \$32.20.

DUCKS, WHARVES AND GOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have announced a surprisingly good final dividend of \$83, subject to audit, but, in the dull condition of the market, price of the shares is only a shade better at \$126½. Wharves are scarcely so firm as last week, and they are on offer at \$84 ex dividend of \$0 just paid. Shanghai Docks are quoted \$82 nominal.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—No business is reported. Lands are in request at \$91, and Humphreys Estates at \$64. Hotel shares are offering at \$107 ex dividend, and West Point at \$75. Kowloon Lands are nominal at \$93, and Central Estates at \$93.

COTTON MILLS.—Beyond an improvement in Shanghai Cottons to a buying rate of Tls. 115, there is little to note. Kung Yiks are on offer at Tls. 133, and Yangtzepeos Tls. 51, while Ewos remain nominal at Tls. 145.

MISCELLANEOUS.—With sales to close settlement a/c's, the price of Cements receded to \$11 cash. They are now rather better with buyers at \$11.10. The Company have announced the 15th March as the date for the return of \$2.50 per share of the capital. Tramways have been done at \$7.20, and Peak Tramways at \$9.60. Dairy Farms have come to business at \$24, and there are further buyers. China Lights are wanted at \$4.65, and China Borneos \$7.4. Electrics are in demand at \$49. China Providents are for sale at \$9.

MEMOS.—The following meeting is advertised to take place: Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on 24th February. Next Settlement Day, 29th March.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A Y.M.C.A. SECRETARY.

Mr. J. H. Dadisman, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Nanking, is missing (says *The China Press* of the 16th inst.). He was a passenger on the steamer *Han Peking*, en route from Ningpo to Shanghai, but he was not to be found in his cabin when the steamer reached the latter port. The authorities are making a careful search to ascertain his whereabouts.

Mr. Dadisman had not been in good health recently, having suffered chiefly from nerve trouble, and he took the trip to Ningpo mainly for health reasons. He was last seen about nine p.m. on Thursday, when he left the dining saloon and retired for the night. He then appeared to be in his usual health. Nothing further was known until the ship came alongside early next morning, when his fellow travellers, after waiting for some time, went to his cabin. They found it empty and the missing man's clothes lying in the cabin. The bed, apparently, had been slept in.

Mr. Dadisman was between 35 and 40 years of age and had been about two years in the Far East. He was married, and his wife and one daughter are living in Shanghai.

## CHINESE NEWS.

## GERMAN INTERESTS IN CHINA.

A report says that interested parties have made investigations into the German interests in the various parts of this country, and a brief estimate has been drawn up. According to the estimate, the total amount of German capital invested in various kinds of enterprises in China aggregates \$256,700,000, and there are altogether 244 German companies, the number of German residents being estimated at about 3,740 persons. Several mines have been opened by Germans, notably the coal mine in Fante and the iron mine in Kinglingcheng. The northern section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and the Kinohow-Tientsin Railway are also German enterprises, the two making a total mileage of 800 miles. The Germans contracted to build some other railways, but so far the Tientsin-Pukow and the Tientsin-Kinohow Railways are the only lines completed.

## THE GERMAN MINISTER'S MORTIFICATION.

Writing on the subject of the Chinese Government's protest in Germany, the Peking correspondent of the *Yenching Daily News* relates the following story:—A German miscalculation that occurred during the week has caused some amusement here. The Legation authorities, as already indicated, were convinced no definite step would be taken without reference to Parliament, and that Parliament might be suitably influenced. Invitations for a grand reception at the German Legation were sent out. All the high officials of the Government were bidden, as well as the representatives of the people. The Government, however, as we know, acted with too much precipitation for German plans. The Note was presented on Friday. The reception was for the following evening—a day too late. That did not prevent the attendance of all who are great and distinguished in Peking officialdom.

It must have been a great pleasure to the German Minister to see his fast-diminishing stock of champagne lapped up by the personages who were responsible for the presentation of the famous Note.

## CHINA PREPARING.

A military conference was held in the President's Office on the 15th inst. The Chief of the General Staff, the Minister of the Navy, the Vice-Minister of War, and other prominent military officers were present. The improvement of the army and navy and the reorganization of arsenals were discussed. It is reported that Admiral Sah Chien-ping may again be sent to the South on a mission of inspection.

## RECRUITING OF CHINESE LABOURERS.

Mr. Ku Chung-shin, Minister of Agriculture, has drafted the regulations governing the recruiting for foreigners of Chinese labourers. The regulations will deal with the qualifications of the contractor undertaking such recruiting, and the method to be pursued. A law is also being drafted relating to measures for the protection of Chinese labourers going abroad. The law has been examined by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of the Interior, and is now being discussed by the Cabinet.

## BRASS CASH IN SHANTUNG.

According to advices from Shantung, brass cash have been exported to Japan in large quantities against the strict prohibition of the local officials. Japanese merchants have erected furnaces within the railway zone to smelt the brass cash into bars. They have collected the cash at the rate of \$25 each hundred catties, and sold it abroad at the rate of \$49.40. Many fortunes have been made out of this illegal business.

## FUNDS FOR GENERAL LUNG.

General Lung Chi-kuang, Director General of the Mines of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, has submitted a petition to the Government reporting the progress of the establishment of the Mining Bureau, and demanding that another sum of \$400,000 be immediately remitted to him to maintain the Bureau. After the demand had been discussed in a Cabinet meeting, the Minister of Finance was instructed to issue without delay the amount requisitioned to meet the urgent need of the ex-Tuchun of Kwangtung.

## DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S COMMERCIAL VENTURE.

In pursuance of his industrial and commercial plans, Dr. Sun Yat-sen has started the organization of a stock-broking business in Shanghai. The venture will be a limited liability company with a capital of \$5,000,000 to deal in foreign and Chinese stock and bond business. Dr. Sun has recently been urged several times by the Government to go up to the capital. President Li is specially desirous to see him.

## DISABLED GERMAN PRISONERS IN JAPAN.

As already reported, the Japanese Government recently decided to send back to Germany, through the United States, 17 disabled German prisoners of war, and arrangements had been made accordingly. Since then, however, diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany have been broken off, and it has become impossible for Japan to carry out its decision. The Japanese authorities will therefore be obliged to abandon the proposal.

## SUCCESSFUL DEFENCE IN COLLISION CASE.

Judgment has been entered for defendants in the Admiralty Court in the collision case between the *Penrhyn Castle*, of Liverpool, and the Japanese steamship *Fushimi Maru*, in Grosvenor Reach of the River Thames. The defence was compulsory pilotage.

## TRAFFICKING IN ARMS.

## CHARGE AT MIXED COURT, SHANGHAI.

At the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on the 14th inst., before Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Kuan, Wong Ping-hung and Wong Shin, natives of Anhui province, were remanded for a week on a charge of trafficking in arms.

Det. Insp. Burnside, in giving evidence of arrest, told of the trap laid by the police to catch the accused. At the end of January information came to the inspector that two men were trying to find purchasers for 20,000 rifles, revolvers, and machine-guns. Certain documents in connection with the matter were inspected, and it was arranged that two detectives should pose as brokers, and as such they entered into negotiations with the accused. An officer from Peking was secured in the person of a Central Office interpreter to take the part of the buyer, and the two accused were induced to hand over a list of the arms they had for sale. The list was handed to the Court.

Negotiations were carried on for the purchase until the previous day when the accused brought a book with illustrations of machine-guns, etc. The meeting took place at a lodging house, where the interpreter, officer from Peking, had his headquarters. The inspector said he had good reason to believe that the book had come from a foreigner at Neumann's Café, as both accused had dined there the previous evening.

## THE YOKOHAMA EXPLOSION.

## ENORMOUS DAMAGE.

Further particulars are now to hand of the great explosion at Yokohama. It appears that altogether seven warehouses belonging to the Yokohama Shohin Soko and about ten dwellings were destroyed by the fire resulting from the explosion. Fortunately nobody was killed, though there were a number of people more or less seriously injured.

The conclusion seems to have been very severely felt throughout the city, which suffered extensively in such minor damage as the breaking of window-panes, etc.

The godown in which the explosion occurred was reserved for such inflammable articles as sulphur, lubricating and other oils, etc. Those who are responsible for the management of the warehouse allege that no explosives of any kind were stored in the godown. It is believed that some of the coolies who were engaged in carrying out the sulphur from the warehouse were smoking, contrary to the rules, and some spark from a pipe or cigarette ignited the sulphur or oil in the godown, causing the explosion. The total value of the contents of the warehouses destroyed is put at something like ¥1,800,000.

Amongst the buildings which suffered most severely from the explosion is the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho, which is situated quite close to the scene of the disaster. Almost all the window-panes of the Court, which is a rather old building, were shattered by the concussion and the plaster stripped off the walls. Some of the Court officials were struck by falling plaster and injured. It is reported that some of the prisoners who were in the Court building at the time, pending examination or removal to prison, escaped in the confusion caused by the unexpected occurrence.

About 130 persons were injured.

## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE IN CANTON.

In response to an invitation from H. E. the Civil Governor of Canton, a party of 30 members of the local St. John Ambulance Brigade, consisting of 17 from the Hongkong and 13 from the Y.M.C.A. Divisions, under the command of Mr. E. Jones, the district officer, and the Officer of the Victoria Division, went up to Canton on the 14th inst. to give a series of demonstrations in First Aid.

On arriving in Canton on the morning of the 15th, the party was met by representatives of H. E. the Civil Governor, who reserved at the Western Hotel for the accommodation of the officers. After breakfast the party, headed by the Hongkong Y.M.C.A. brass band, marched to the East Parade-ground where the 6th Kwangtung Athletic Meeting was being held, and were inspected by H. E. the Civil Governor, who expressed his admiration of their smart appearance. At 12 o'clock, they gave a demonstration in First Aid and Stretcher drill. His Excellency, who was evidently keenly interested, commented on the dexterous and skilled manner in which they attended to the "wounded" and manipulated the bandages. In the evening H. E. the Civil Governor gave a dinner at the Government Yamen in honour of the visitors, at which, besides the leading Canton Officials, the following were present:—Mr. E. Ralphs, the Officers of the Victoria Division; Mr. Ho Kwong (who introduced the party to His Excellency) and Mr. M. K. Lo.

On the 16th and 17th the party renewed their demonstrations, which again evoked general admiration at the Canton Christian College, the Canton Government Civil Hospital, the Sai Kwan Public School of Kwangtung Province, and the Pui Ying School. The party's visit was a complete success and their marching and drilling created a most favourable impression in Canton. They feel unspeakably grateful for the extraordinary warm welcome they received, especially from H. E. the Civil Governor, whose kindness and hospitality were unbounded. Messrs. Ho Kwong and Ho Leung kindly bore all the travelling expenses and cost of entertainment of the men.

Lord Curzon, speaking in the House of Lords, remarked:—It is said that the peace of God is a thing that can be said in a different sense of the peace which Germany professes.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

## ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

## JOINED.

Lt. V. C. Laurium (late Singapore Royal Engineers Volunteers) having joined with effect from 3rd November, 1914, is allotted Corps No. 2029 and posted to Central Section M.G. Co. The undermentioned having joined the Corps are allotted Corps numbers and posted to Engineer Co.:—No. 2067 Spr. G. H. Wilson, No. 2068 Spr. H. Hassan, No. 2070 Pte. G. A. Neves, No. 2071 Spr. A. Abbas, and No. 2072 Spr. N. M. Bux.

## RESIGNED.

No. 1914 Gr. J. V. Braga is permitted to resign, dated 1.5.17.

No. 2029 Pte. D. G. Steven is permitted to resign, dated 1.3.17.

## LEAVE.

Lieut. T. G. Weill is granted leave for the duration of the war from 20.2.17.

No. 763 Sergt. F. P. Lentley is granted leave for the duration of the war from 1.3.17.

No. 1230 Gr. N. Croucher is granted leave for the duration of the war from 1.3.17.

No. 1603 Spr. F. J. Dickie is granted leave for the duration of the war from 23.2.17.

No. 2020 Spr. S. F. Chubb is granted leave for the duration of the war from 23.2.17.

No. 1557 Pte. R. W. Lee-Jones is granted leave for the duration of the war from 23.2.17.

No. 1571 Pte. E. J. R. Mitchell is granted leave for the duration of the war from 1.3.17.

No. 1665 Pte. C. H. Davis is granted 12 months' leave from 31.3.17.

No. 1819 Spr. F. Pereira is granted 1 month's leave from 1.2.17.

No. 1621 Pte. A. A. Claxton is granted 1½ months' leave from 24.2.17.

## SCOTS COMPANY.

Lieut. R. O. Hutchison will command the Scots Company until further orders.

## GUARDS.

Until further orders, guards will parade at 5.45 p.m.

## SIGNALLING SECTION.

In the qualifying test for Signallers, held on February 23rd and 24th, by the Command Signalling Officers, the undermentioned members qualified:—1st Class—Lce.-Cpl. A. A. de Luz and Pte. W. K. Wilkinson. 2nd Class—Ptes. C. A. de Ribeiro and A. A. Abbas.

CENTRAL SECTION M.G. CO.  
No. 1566 Pte. J. F. Taggart ceases to be attached to the Mounted Section from this date.

## PARADES.

Thursday, 1st March:—  
5.15 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belcher's Battery.

8 to 10.30 p.m. E. L. Class No. 1 at Belcher's Battery.

8 to 10.30 p.m. E. L. Class No. 3 at Kowloon West Battery.

Friday, 2nd March:—  
7.30 a.m. Belcher's 6th Section at Belcher's Battery.

5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units at Headquarters, C.S.M. Mitchell and Cpl. Grimes will attend.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes at Wellington Barracks.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belcher's Battery.

8 to 10.30 p.m. E. L. Class No. 2 at Belcher's Battery.

## 3.—DETAIL.

On duty 4th March—Right Sec. M.G. Co.

On duty 5th March—Scouts Company.

On duty 6th March—Scouts Company.

On duty 7th March—Artillery Battery.

On duty 8th March—Civil Service Co.

On duty 9th March—Centre Sec. M.G. Co.

On duty 10th March—Belcher's 6th Sec. Orderly Officer from 4th to 10th March—Lieut. Wright.

A. F. CHURCHILL, Capt.,  
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.  
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1917.

## HONGKONG RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.C.

DETAIL.

On duty from the morning of Sunday, 25th February, to the morning of Sunday, 4th March—"B" Coy. H.K.V.C. Parade at 5.30 p.m. until further notice.

Orderly Officer—Lieut. G. C. Moxon.

Next for duty—H.K.V.C.  
Parades for the week ending March 3rd, 1917, nil.

STRENGTH.

Pte. G. Hogg having joined is allotted Corps No. 645 and posted to Coy. "A," Platoon No. 1, Section 3. (Sgd.) G. K. H. BRITTON, Capt.,  
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.  
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1917.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Members of the Ambulance Platoon will report for duty at the Race Course on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, February 28th to 29th, from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. daily.

POLICE SCHOOL.

Members of Class I. (Inspector Gerard), Class II. (Inspector Gordon), and Class III. (Inspector Grant) are warned that they will undergo written examination on Tuesday, March 6th.

ROUTE MARCH.

All Ranks (except Recruits) of Nos. 3 and 4 Companies, Ambulance Platoon, and Buglers and Drummers will parade at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. sharp on Friday, March 2nd. Uniform, with helmets and rifles.

STRENGTH.

P.-c. 98 Tang Ping Woon is invalided out.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKINS,  
D.S.P. (R.).  
February 23rd, 1917.



## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

## ARMS.

A Chinese who had just arrived in the Colony from America by the *Venezuela* was charged before Mr. Wood with being in possession of a revolver and 48 rounds of ammunition.

Mr. Davidson appeared to defend, and the man was remanded until to-day.

## WHAT'S IN A NAME?

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Melbourn with being in unlawful possession of an alarm clock. The defendant caused some amusement by announcing that he purchased the clock for \$1 in Possession Street. As this story conflicted with others defendant had told in connection with his possession of the timepiece the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$10, or, in default, 14 days' hard labour.

## HARBOUR THIEVES.

In Wanchai Bay on Thursday, Sergt. Bond had his suspicions aroused by the fact that a cinder boat was leaving a Japanese coal steamer with about 14 cwt. of coal on board. He held up the cinder boat, interviewed the officers on board the Japanese boat, and discovered that the coal had been stolen. The seven men on board the cinder boat were arrested, and Mr. Wood fined them \$5 each.

## ABSENT SHIP'S OFFICER.

When the case as called in which a ship's officer named Cooper is charged with being drunk and disorderly Sergt. McCulloch said the defendant was not present. The case had been remanded for a month and he now heard that Cooper was on a new ship. Mr. Goldring was defending and there was a bail of \$25, which had been renewed week by week by Mr. Hill, of the C.P.R. The Magistrate decided to remand the case for another week; the bail to be forfeited.

## SCHOOL OF YOUNG THIEVES

Five Chinese boys, four of whom were so small that their heads only just appeared above the dock rail, were charged before Mr. Wood with numerous petty thefts from a shop in Praya East, including a silver bangle and a pair of shoes.

Inspector Sim said that the defendants were a school of young shop thieves.

Three of the boys were ordered to be detained in gaol for forty-eight hours and also to receive ten strokes with the birch, and the other two were sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, they being older boys, and were looked upon as the ringleaders.

## ALLEGED STABBING BY A BOATSWAIN.

Further evidence was heard, yesterday, by Mr. Melbourn in the charge against Wung Kai, boatswain on board the s.s. *Empress of Russia*, of stabbing and seriously injuring two seamen on board that steamer while she was in the harbour on the 27th December.

Defendant is alleged to have lost his temper in connection with a demand by the crew for money due to them as wages, and to have rushed among the crew, stabbing indiscriminately with a knife.

At the close of the evidence yesterday, Mr. Melbourn committed the defendant for trial.

Mr. G. R. Haywood, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. E. Davidson, solicitor, for the defendant.

## A SOLICITOR AND AN ASSAULT.

Mr. F. X. D'Almada prosecuted in a case in which a dustman was charged with assaulting a small Chinese boy, who is related to Mr. D'Almada's cook. Mr. D'Almada told the Magistrate that he was prepared to go into the witness-box to give evidence. He saw the boy after he had been beaten by the dustman in Queen's Road and he had three strokes across his back. When he (Mr. D'Almada) questioned the defendant about the matter he exclaimed: "I not only had a right to assault him, but I also had a right to arrest him."

In the witness-box Mr. D'Almada said that at 7.15 a.m. on the 20th he was told that the boy had been assaulted by the foreman of the dustcart. Witnesses did not see the assault, but he saw the strokes on the boy's back, and also interviewed the defendant. The latter was most impudent.

Defendant said the boy scattered ashes all over the roadway, and that when he threatened to take him to the police station he cried. Defendant denied that he struck the boy, he only remonstrated with him. This story was corroborated by a dustcart foki.

Mr. Melbourn did not believe the story of the foki, and asked him: "Have you anything to say why I should not find you for not telling the truth?"

The foki said that he had told the truth.

Defendant was fined \$2 with the alternative of five days' imprisonment, and was also cautioned. The foki received a similar sentence for not telling the truth.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## THE SHIPPING OF OPIUM.

## SHIP-OWNERS' LIABILITY.

## HONGKONG FIRM FINED \$5,000.

Yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Wood, the hearing was resumed of the case in which a Portuguese, master of the s.s. *Sui Kai*, was charged (1) with using his ship for the importation of 1,400 taels of prepared opium; (2) unlawfully importing opium; and (3) aiding and abetting in the importation.

The Yu Hing Kee Lok Chung Sam and Li Tin Po, the Chung Wo S.S. Company, of 130, Connaught Road, Central, were also charged as owners with allowing the ship to carry 1,880 taels of prepared opium.

Mr. R. O. Hutchison, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, prosecuted, and Mr. F. G. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Grist, solicitor) appeared for the defence.

It was intimated that the charge against the master had been dropped by the prosecution as they had no further evidence to offer than that tendered by three Indian watchmen on the ship. They could not add anything to the evidence given by the first watchman, already examined, and that was not considered sufficient to justify conviction.

Mr. Jenkin, in his address to the Court, said that the owners of a ship being liable whenever the ship was used in the importation of opium, the owners here could offer no defence. It was the case that opium did come into the Colony, and he believed, in fairly large quantity, but this was only the second occasion on which owners had been brought into that Court in connection with the unlawful use of their ships in carrying opium. He could not imagine his Worship ever having a case less convincing against the owners than this was.

They had complied with the law in having the requisite number of watchmen to see that nothing illegal was unloaded, but the conduct of the latter suggested that they were not so much concerned with their duty as with making certain that they got their share of the proceeds of the sale of the opium if they allowed it to go ashore. He submitted that a nominal penalty would be sufficient in this case, chiefly to bring to the notice of the public, and particularly the owners of ships, that an Ordinance exists which provides for their punishment, even although they are innocent. There were a large number of respectable ship-owners in this Colony who would be surprised to read in the Press for the first time that they might be brought up at that Court and convicted of shipping opium of the existence of which they were totally ignorant. If in a case of that kind—which this one eminently was—a heavy penalty was imposed the Magistrate would not be in a position, when he got a case in which there was knowledge and implication, to differentiate properly in the matter of punishment. A nominal fine would, therefore, not only meet the merits of the case, but leave the Magistrate free for future discrimination.

Mr. Wood said the shipment of opium was a serious offence, and its seriousness required to be reflected in the punishment inflicted. The ship-owners would be fined \$5,000.

The Captain was formally discharged.

## COOL THEFT.

Two men were charged before Mr. Wood with being concerned in the theft of a quantity of hides, to the value of \$300. A number of hides were stored in a small store at 33, Second Street, and on Thursday night a foki of the store saw seven or eight coolies removing the hides. The foki ran to the shop and asked if the hides had been sold. He was told that this was not so, and at once returned to the store, only to find that all the hides had been removed. The matter was reported to the West Point police station, and a foki traced the hides to a house in Lower Lascar Row, and arrested two men who were in the house.

One of the men was sentenced to six months' hard labour, but the other, who was defended by Mr. Crew, was remanded.

## AN UNSTAMPED RECEIPT.

J. M. Franco, of Kowloon, was summoned before Mr. Melbourn for unlawfully executing a receipt for the sum of \$60 on December 8th, 1916, on unstamped material.

The defendant admitted the charge, but stated that at the time the receipt was given he had no stamp in the house. He alleged that he gave the payer of the money, a Mrs. Julian, five cents with which to purchase a stamp to be affixed to the receipt, and that was all he knew about it. He was ill at the time.

Post Office Inspector Watt stated that he had seen Mrs. Julian, and she stated that she went to defendant's house with the object of persuading him to stamp the receipt, but he refused to do so.

Defendant denied this.

Mr. Melbourn reminded the defendant that the charge was a serious one, and made him liable to a fine of \$100. He would, however, only be fined \$5, but must be careful not to repeat the offence.

## COMPANY MEETING.

## THE CHINA PROVIDENT, LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

The 20th ordinary annual meeting of the above was held at the offices of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., the general managers, yesterday. Mr. R. Shewan presided, and those also present were: Messrs. H. P. White, S. H. Dodwell, and U. Yiu On (Directors), and Messrs. A. O. Lang, R. Hancock, R. Henderson, R. A. Ferguson, C. Klinek, J. M. Gordon, J. Toppin, A. P. Samy, M. A. Figueiredo, W. E. Ford, and Tong Lai Chuen, with the Secretary, Mr. J. A. Young.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, I presume you will follow the usual course and take the report and accounts as read. I have no doubt you have found them quite satisfactory, as, in addition to paying our usual dividend of seven per cent., we are able to recommend an addition of \$20,000 to Reserve Fund, as against \$5,000 last year. We are also able to increase the Reserve Fund by \$20,000 from the appreciation in value of our investment in Green Island Cement Co.'s shares, which will now stand in the books at \$10 per share, and so bring up the total amount at credit of Reserve Fund to \$115,000. As regards the past year's business, we did not handle quite as much cargo in our godowns as we did in 1915, but our rent account was better, and we were also able to put more money out in loans and mortgages. As for the present year, it has begun well and prospects seem favourable for our business. There is nothing in the accounts that require explanation, but I may say, with regard to our loans, that there is none of them that gives us any anxiety. With these remarks I now beg to propose that the report and accounts as presented to this meeting be adopted and passed, and when that is seconded, I shall be pleased to reply to any remarks from shareholders.

Mr. WHITE seconded, and there being no questions, the proposition was put to the meeting and unanimously carried.

On the proposition of Mr. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. Klinek, Messrs. S. H. Dodwell, H. P. White and U. Yiu On were re-elected to the Consulting Committee.

Mr. GORDON proposed, and Mr. HANCOCK seconded, the re-appointment of Messrs. F. Maitland and H. Percy Smith as auditors, at a remuneration of \$200 each.

The CHAIRMAN then said—Gentlemen, we have been asked to make a donation to the Hongkong War Charities Fund. Whatever we give will be small indeed compared with the sacrifices made by others, so I have no hesitation in putting the proposal before you. I therefore move "That this Company give the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars to the Hongkong War Charities Fund," and have no doubt this motion will be duly seconded.

Mr. HANCOCK, in seconding, said—I am sure all shareholders will heartily agree with the proposition.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and unanimously carried.

This was all the business, and the CHAIRMAN announced that dividend warrants were ready, and could be had on application.

## COMPANY REPORTS.

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

Gross Profit (after charging £ s d  
Depreciation, etc.) 44,569.17.11  
Less: Debenture Interest 7,368.6.8  
Interim Dividend of 7 per cent. 3,687.10.0 13,055.16.8

Brought forward from 1915 31,514.1.3

Balance 237,834.18.7

The Directors now recommend the payment of a final Dividend at the rate of 23 per cent. per annum, amounting to £18,687.10s. (to be payable in April next at Exchange of 2s.4d.—48 cents. per share) and the writing down of the cost of the "Tramway Undertaking" by £2,441.13s.8d. leaving to be carried forward £19,705.14s. 11d.

## HONGKONG WHARF.

At the annual meeting of the Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd., to be held on March 10th, the directors will recommend the payment of a dividend of 10s. 6d. per share for the year 1916, and the transfer of Tls. 30,000 to repairs account.

## SPORT.

## GOLF.

## LADIES' GOLF—CAPTAIN'S CUPS.

A competition has been arranged at Happy Valley for ladies of A. and B. Grades under the following conditions:—Medal play, 18 holes. One card only to be taken out from the 2nd Monday to following Friday of each month. Entrance fee 50 cents. Dates for play in March 12th to 18th. A small trophy will be presented to monthly winners. The monthly winners of each grade will compete in match play in March, 1918 for the Cups.

## HOCKEY.

## 88th COY. R.G.A. v. 87th COY. R.G.A.

This match for the R.A. Hockey Cup took place at Happy Valley yesterday. The visitors were defeated heavily, thanks mainly to a remarkable performance by Desborough, the 88th's centre forward, who scored no fewer than six goals for his side. The first was a particularly brilliant individual effort which started somewhere in the centre of the field, Desborough beating several opponents on his way to the goal. The second goal was also worthy of mention, being picked up very neatly from a high pass from Mancini. Captain Goldney registered one for the 87th Coy. before the interval, when the scores read 3-1.

Desborough was again irresistible in the second half, and when the final whistle blew had registered three more goals, the 88th Coy. thus winning by six goals to one. For the low score of the 87th Coy. a lot of credit was due to Watson who played a fine game at centre half, and made the efforts of the opposing forwards ineffectual. As a result of this victory the 88th Coy. become holders of the Royal Artillery Hockey Cup for this season.

## CRICKET.

## CIVIL SERVICE v. H.M.S. "TAMAR."

The following will represent the Civil Service: at home, to-day, at 2 p.m.:—R. E. O. Bird (Capt.), E. W. Hamilton, C. J. Tocchi, E. W. Dawson, W. H. Edmunds, C. F. Mason, R. C. Witchell, D. U. Goodall, S. E. Alderman, C. Sara, P. T. Lambie, Umpire, D. H. Woolley; Scorer, W. Fincher.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The match to-day between the Club and K.S.L.I. is, as far as the Club is concerned, a semi-final for the Hongkong League. The Shrophires at one time held a very strong position in this league, and it seemed fairly certain that they would become champions. Their prospects, however, were finally destroyed when they lost to the R.G.A. last week.

The Royal Engineers are now waiting at the top of the league to see if they can be challenged for premier honours or not. The only team that can challenge them is the Club. If the latter can manage a win to-day—despite the fact that they play the Engineers for premier honours, but if not, the Shrophires win the league, a task they have never yet accomplished, although at one time or another they have won both the shield and the U.S. League.

This is the only match taking place at the Valley to-day, and, in view of the creditable happenings last week, it is to be hoped that both players and spectators will manage to control their tempers, and so help to prevent football being looked upon as a "sport" only indulged in and supported by hooligans and corner-boys.

## TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

H.K.F.C. v. K.S.L.I.—Club Ground. Kick-off, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Davies.

## TEAMS.

H.K.F.C.—Goldenberg, Black and Dickie; Rodger, Stewart and Raiton; Robinson, Walker, Stalker, McTavish, and Glema.

K.S.L.I.—Pritchards, Clayton and Wall; Morris, Williams, and Henn; Braddock, Machin, Pritchards, Jones, and Penlow.

## UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

A meeting of the Emergency Committee of the above league was held in Victoria Barracks, yesterday evening, the business being to arrange dates for matches between the R.G.A., R.E. and K.S.L.I., who have each obtained ten points, the Navy having given two points to the last-named team, owing to inability to raise an eleven. The meeting was held in accordance with Rule 10, which states:—"In the event of two or more teams being equal in points at the top of the league table, the Emergency Committee shall arrange a match or matches to decide ultimate positions." The R.G.A. obtained a bye. It was arranged that the R.E. and K.S.L.I. should meet on the Club Ground on March 7th, at 5 p.m., the winners to play the R.G.A. on Saturday, March 17th, also at 5 p.m., on the Club Ground. In the event of a draw the first match will be played on Saturday, March 10th.

## HONGKONG LEAGUE.

Division II. Table to Date.

Club	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.A.	P.
"D" Co. F.S.I.	10	5	1	0	21	5.18
"A" Co. F.S.I.	8	1	1	0	2	13
Black and Dept.	8	2	1	1	6	13
S. China A.C.	8	2	1	1	11	6.11
88th Co. R.G.A.	4	3	2	1	10	10
Lusitania	3	2	2	3	12	8
88th Co. R.G.A.	3	2	3	4	11	7.8
R.E. Bn.	10	2	6	2	10	21.6
Navy Bn.	8	2	6	1	10	21.5
Kowloon	10	2	7	1	6	20.5
87th Co. R.G.A.	10	0	7	3	2	10.3

## TABLE TO DATE.

Club	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.A.	P.
R.G.A.	8	4	2	2	5	10
R.E.	8	3	1	4	16	7.19
K.S.L.I.	8	4	2	2	14	8.10
H.K. Volunteers	8	4	4	0	10	7.8
Navy	8	1	7	0	4	24.2

## HONGKONG LEAGUE.

Division II. Table to Date.

Club	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.A.	P.
"D" Co. F.S.I.	10	5	1	0	21	5.18
"A" Co. F.S.I.	8	1	1	0	2	13
Black and Dept.	8	2	1	1	6	13
S. China A.C.	8	2	1	1	11	6.11
88th Co. R.G.A.	4	3	2	1	10	10
Lusitania	3	2	2	3	12	8
88th Co. R.G.A.	3	2	3	4	11	7.8
R.E. Bn.	10	2	6	2	10	21.6
Navy Bn.	8	2	6	1	10	21.5
Kowloon	10	2	7	1	6	20.5
87th Co. R.G.A.	10	0	7	3	2	10.3

## INTIMATIONS

**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**  
ESTABLISHED 1850. TELEPHONE 1741.



## NEW GOODS

FOR THE

## RACES

LARGE SELECTIONS

AT

MODERATE PRICES.

## GENTLEMEN'S LONDON MADE SHIRTS

WHITE WOOL TAFFETA, LONG CLOTH, ZEPHYR,

AERTEX CELLULAR AND COTELLA SHIRTS.

IN ALL SIZES \$2.75 TO \$5.75 EACH.

## IRISH LINEN COLLARS

ALL SHAPES \$4.50 PER DOZEN.

THE LATEST STYLES IN

HATS, TIES, SOCKS, ETC., ETC.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

## A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES.

V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

## A. &amp; B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

## THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.

PRICE \$2400 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

**Wm. Powell Ltd**  
TELEPHONE 348

## SMART DAY

AND

## EVENING GOWNS

AT

SPECIAL PRICES THIS WEEK

TO CLEAR

BEFORE STOCKTAKING.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## HOSIERY COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

**WANTED**—A Sole Agent for the sale of Auto-Knitters suitable for the above industries. Full particulars can be obtained from COX, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. [336]

## ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

## CAPTAIN'S CUP, 1916.

**WILL** those Members who qualified during last year kindly send by letter their names to the Hon. Secretary. [335]

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

**NOTICE** IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), 24th day of Feb., 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report on the Court of Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 12th February, 1917, to SATURDAY the 24th February, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Court of Directors, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 6th February, 1917. [331]

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

**NOTICE** IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March, to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive. The return of Capital of \$2.50 per Share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 14th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Hongkong, 22nd February, 1917. [329]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

## RACE MEETING, 1917.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY (OFF-DAY). FEBRUARY 20TH, 27TH, 28TH AND 3RD MARCH.

**TICKETS** of ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND AND ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALES, Ltd., or at the Gate. Price \$10 for the Meeting (excluding the OFF-DAY), or \$4 per day. Tickets for the OFF-DAY, \$3. No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate. T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, 23rd February, 1917. [330]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

**THE STEWARDS** request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Races.

A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Members' Wives and Families. Tickets for which are being sent out with the Members' Tickets.

All Tickets must be produced to gain admission. Special accommodation will be reserved as in recent years for Chinese Ladies and their female attendants in the Stand erected on the plot of ground next to the Lusitania Club Stand.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course, Hongkong, 23rd February, 1917. [331]

## NOTICE.

**PROPOS** of the above Members are hereby notified that although Membership of the JOCKEY CLUB entitles them to free admission to the Enclosure and Stands during the Race Meeting an opportunity is given to those to make a special contribution to the War Charities by also purchasing an admission Ticket at the Gate. A Book will be in care of the Gate Keeper in which Members are asked to record any such purchases.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course, Hongkong, 23rd February, 1917. [332]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

**PASSES** for Servants will be issued on application to the Undersecretary on SATURDAY, the 24th instant.

No Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersecretary. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.

Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them, and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course, Hongkong, 23rd February, 1917. [333]

## HONGKONG POLICE (RESERVE).

## SERVICE RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING.

## H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

## EASTER SUNDAY, APRIL 8TH, 1917.

Open to any person in the Colony. Entrance Fee \$1.

(to be used in connection with printing expenses).

Service Rifles. Open Rifle. 400 yds. Deliberate. 200 yds. Deliberate. 500 yds. Deliberate. 600 yds. Deliberate.

Printed conditions may be obtained on written application to Inspector H. A. LAMBERT, Headquarters Club, H.K.P.R.

## HOUSES TO LET.

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

**NO. 3, GOUGH HILL** (No. 102, THE PEAK), for 3 or 4 months, from 1st June, 1917. Apply—LINSTEAD & DAVIS. [246]

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

**STRAWBERRY HILL, THE PEAK.** Six Rooms, Garden and Tennis Court. Apply to—H. W. L. 1, Des Voeux Road Central. [188]

## TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

**LARGE OFFICE**, Centrally Situated in Queen's Road, fully partitioned and fitted with electric light, telephone and sub. exchange. Apply—"X. Y. Z." Office. Care of "Daily Press" Office. [322]

## TO LET.

**NO. 46, ELGIN STREET**, 6 Room House. From 1st April. Apply to—Dr. M. E. ASGER, New Post Office Building. [320]

## TO LET.

**2 NEW HOUSES** now Building in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation on 1st February, 1917. For rent and other particulars apply to—H. M. H. NEMAZEE, 1 Des Voeux Road. [108]

## TO LET.

**NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.** Apply to—PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. [102]

## TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

**FURNISHED**, 3, Stewart Terrace. Apply—H. E. POLLOCK, Princes' Buildings. [97]

## TO LET.

**FLATS** in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK. Apply, Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [90]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES** on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Apply to—CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. [72]

## TO LET.

**GODOWN** in Duddell Street. Light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent. For rent and other particulars apply to—"H." Care of "Daily Press" Office. [68]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES**, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings. Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [69]

## TO LET.

**FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES** in Garden Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [291]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES** at 2, Connaught Road Central. OFFICES in King's and York Buildings. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces. HOUSES on Shamoan, Canton. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [291]

## RACE HOLIDAYS.

**THE EXCHANGE BANKS** will be CLOSED for the transaction of EXCHANGE BUSINESS on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 26th, 27th and 28th instant, at 11.45 A.M. Hongkong, 21st February, 1917. [321]

## WANTED.

**PURE EUROPEAN POULTRY** or SETTING. Write stating variety, age and price. Apply to—No. 23, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [323]

## WANTED.

**A FLAT** or UPPER FLOOR of about 10 Rooms situated between Ice House Street and Wyndham Street. Apply to—DR. KITASHIMA, Care of M. B. K. Ltd. [314]

## WANTED.

**ENGINEER**, Br. steamer, for Harbour or Shop. Apply in own writing with copy of, stating age and salary required to—W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd., Kowloon. [108]

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

E QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 411.

[12]

## MARRIAGES.

**SAYER**—Dr. W. At Wimbledon, on January 10th, GEORGE B. SAYER, Hongkong Civil Service and Rifle Brigade, to WINIFRED LILY DREW.

**WOOD**—GIRLS—At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on February 20th, by the Bishop of Victoria, assisted by the Rev. Copley Moyle, ERNEST MARSHALL, son of JOSEPH WOOD, Esq., of Halifax, Yorkshire, to CHRISTINA, younger daughter of JOHN GITTINS, Esq., of River Bank, Shepperton, and formerly of Poochow, China. [344]

## DEATHS.

**BREULL**—At St. Anthony's Hospital, on January 12th, LUCY ALICE, widow of SAMUEL BREULL, late of Shanghai and Liverpool, aged 74.

**VIDA**—At the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on February 17th, EVA MARGARET, wife of FRANK E. VIDA, aged 41, of pneumonia.

Hongkong Office: 101, Des Voeux Road, C. London Office: 181, Fleet Street, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

Hongkong 24th February, 1917.

## CHINESE LAWS AND LAWYERS

A few days ago the Chief Justice of this Colony paid a well-deserved tribute to a young Chinese barrister, who ably defended a man indicted for murder. The incident is interesting as furnishing another proof of the advance of the younger generation of Chinese in Western studies. The late Sir Kai Ho-kai, of Hongkong, was one of the pioneers in the mastery of English law, and his example has been followed by many others. In a number of cases young Chinese who have studied law in Europe or America have entered the stormy arena of politics. The mistake which they have usually made has been to show an eagerness to frame laws before becoming acquainted by practical experience with the working of the legal machine. It is not enough to have studied from books; it is essential to practice. In the medical profession a student can qualify as a doctor by completing a five years' course of study at a University, but most of us prefer that our medical

adviser shall have had further experience. We still believe in the old English proverb that "An ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory." Similarly, in law-making some practical experience in the working of law is desirable. In Great Britain, many of the most successful statesmen have been lawyers. Mr. Asquith, Sir JOHN SIMON, Sir EDWARD CLARK, Sir EDWARD CARSON and many others had famous and lucrative practices at the bar, which they gave up in order to devote themselves to the science of law-making. It will be remembered, too, that the present Prime Minister, Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, is a solicitor.

It is noticeable that many young Chinese who have been educated in Europe or America return to their native land very much out of sympathy with their own people. They are inclined to be hyper-critical. With the enthusiasm of youth they are impatient for reform, and unwilling to make haste slowly. Whatever profession they study, they read a great deal about the French Revolution and often absorb literature on the subject of the American Constitution. They are apt to overlook the fact that the French Revolution was not, in practice, what its sponsors thought it would be when they spun their theories, and that the American Constitution differs somewhat from the ideals of its founders.

The reason why the Chinese take so kindly to literary, rather than to experimental, studies can be accounted for by the law of heredity. For thousands of years the clever men of China have steeped themselves in the classics of the country and have trained their memories to a remarkable degree. Very much the same thing is seen in other Oriental countries. In India, especially, the ambitious young men have shown a great partiality for law and literature. No body doubts that up to a certain point this is desirable, but the great problem which faces mankind is the development of the natural resources of the world. In China, particularly, the prosperity of the people depends upon the improvement of transport facilities and the opening up of the mines. These are two of the most urgent matters before the country. To solve these problems properly, practical rather than academic minds are needed. We do not know if the somewhat startling experiment in the direction of a "Business Government" in Great Britain will prove a success, but if it should and there is every reason to be sanguine on the point—it will furnish an object-lesson for the world. China certainly needs men able and willing to do things. It has been estimated, for example, that at least 80% of the inhabitants of the country are directly dependent upon agriculture for a livelihood, yet the methods employed in that industry to-day are, with but few exceptions, those of the centuries gone by. We should like to see some definite effort towards improvement, but that will not come until there are enough roads and railways in the country to enable the people to travel about easily and see for themselves the advantages of modern methods.

It is certain that as China develops industrially new laws and new legal methods will be needed, and if they are to be administered properly, men with modern ideas will be essential. At this moment there is a Law Commission sitting under the chairmanship of Dr. WANG CAI-WU-HUI, who has expressed the opinion that, although six years have elapsed since the Republic was established, not a single enactment has reached perfection. In the Provisional Criminal Code there are many defective points and shortcomings, while no definite authorities appear to exist in regard to the application of either the civil or commercial laws. These drawbacks, Dr. WANG considers, make it most difficult for the courts of justice to arrive at a right decision in many cases. He proposes a speedy revision or compilation of the criminal, civil and commercial laws by the Commission, and that this, after examination and sanction by Parliament, should be promptly promulgated and enforced. The old system of appointing magistrates in the various districts of China seems to have broken down. It remains to be seen whether the lawyers of China will find employment under the Government of the country or will be limited to the more restricted sphere of the Treaty ports.

The Members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in Hongkong have vaccinated 23,500 persons in the Colony during the last five weeks.

Shareholders are reminded that the ordinary annual meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation takes place at noon to-day at the City Hall.

Mr. J. M. Darrah, who has been American Postal Agent in Shanghai since May, 1904, has been presented by the Chinese staff with a handsome inscribed silver loving cup.

A Chinese has been received into the Government Civil Hospital suffering from severe injuries to the face and body, sustained by falling from the roof of the Tramway Depot, where he was at work as a bricklayer.

A Chinese residing at Pottinger Street has reported to the police that between one and six o'clock yesterday morning someone entered his flat by getting up to the verandah from the roof, and stole clothing and jewellery of the value of \$250.

The Bishop of Victoria will preach on board the *Tamar* at 10 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday) and afterwards at the morning service at St. Andrew's, Kowloon. In the evening he will preach the first of a course of sermons in the Cathedral, the service commencing at 6 p.m.

The marriage of Miss Eileen Victoria Showler, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Y. Showler, of Yokohama, to Mr. Alan Sydney Acton Bishop, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Kobe office, son of the late Captain and Mrs. E. Prior Bishop, of Yokohama, was solemnized in Christ Church, Yokohama, on February 10th.

The first of a series of receptions was held at Government House last evening when a large number attended. An interesting concert programme had been arranged for the reception. Mrs. Balean rendered a violin solo, songs were given by Mrs. Galloway, Mr. H. I. Jones and Mr. Muriel; while Miss L. White, Mrs. Goldsmith and Miss Phoebe May were responsible for a delightfully rendered trio, they being accompanied on violins by Mrs. Aubrey, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Murray Scott, and Miss Dione May. Mr. Denman Fuller and Mr. Norman Peterkin also entertained with a phantasia, and an air and variations for two pianos.

## CHARTERED BANK AND THE WAR LOAN.

The local office of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China in receipt of cable advice from the London Office that the Bank, including constituents and the staff, have subscribed to the War Loan \$2,885,000, of which \$2,370,000 is new money.

## THE BANDMAN OPERA CO.

The New Bandman Opera Co. will be here shortly with a repertoire of all the latest London successes. The Company consists of 24 artists and includes several old favourites. Miss Marjorie Manners, who scored such a great success last year with her singing, and Mr. Compton Countie, who made such a hit in "Grumpy," are both with the Company and will be cordially welcomed back. Then there are the three Misses Boslyn, Miss May, Miss Fischer, Miss Sinclair and the Betwell Sisters, also Miss Beatrice Rowe, who was so successful in the revival of "The Country Girl" last year, and Mr. Leyland Hodgson, another popular member. Of the new "recruits" we have Miss Cathleen Doyle, Miss Addie Leigh, Mr. Fred Winn and others, including a special beauty chorus. The orchestra is under the direction of Mr. Gordon Stamford. Calcutta papers speak very highly of this Company, which should have a very successful season in Hongkong.

## CLARKE'S CIRCUS.

Clarke's Circus is expected to arrive in Hongkong from Manila, on its first visit to the East, on about the 10th of next month. The company is entirely composed of Europeans.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## LIGHT DUES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Your correspondent signing himself "A Mariner" has evidently only looked upon one side of this matter. Ocean tonnage may be scarce and, in consequence, with high freights ruling owners may be reaping a harvest. This does not apply to River tonnage, which is in excess of requirements. With the present high prices for coal and stores, river steamers can hardly make both ends meet, and, in proof of this assertion, one has only to turn to the last few years' balance sheets of some of the River-boat Companies. The Editor's foot-note is appropriate. Enclosing my card.

I am, sir, Yours faithfully, "ANCIENT MARINER."

Hongkong, February 23rd, 1917.

## HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—It will interest intending subscribers to this Association to learn that arrangements have now been completed whereby any subscriber who finds that he is about to leave the East, or for other good reason finds that he is in want of the money invested, may apply to us for its return, when his investment will be taken over and his money returned to him, as he elects, either in sterling, Straits Dollars, or Hongkong Currency at the rate of exchange ruling at the time, together with all accrued interest thereon.

This arrangement will, it is hoped, bring forward many new subscribers.

It is the patriotic duty of everyone to lend as much money as he can afford to His Majesty's Government to assist the prosecution of the War, and everyone can afford at least \$5 a month. Although this is a small sum, in the aggregate the subscriptions per month will be of great assistance.

Arrangements are also being made to secure a large amount of Straits War Loan at 6 per cent, so that investors may now reap the benefit of a high rate of interest which might not be otherwise obtainable.

We are endeavouring to open up Branches of this Association in various parts of China and elsewhere.

Anyone who desires any information should apply to the undersigned, who are at all times most willing to give every assistance.

We are, sir, yours faithfully, THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, Ltd. (Hon. Secretaries).

Hongkong, February 21st, 1917.

## THE OBSERVANCE OF LENT.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I think your correspondent writing in your paper of the 21st on the above subject refers to the picture known as "Despised and Rejected of Men."

It was certainly a wonderful picture, full of sad meaning. It spoke of a divided fellowship of the one Church. It pointed to thousands and thousands of thoughtless people hugging their petty divisions. It seemed to show the Church up like a soul wandering in a strange land. The Churches were empty on Sunday. The Blessed Sacrament was only an occasional luxury, and as to the keeping of Saints' Days, or the strict observance of Lent, such things were practiced only by a very small number of people. Now that the Great European War is raging; now that men have found their souls on the battlefield, and priests been taught the wonderful consolation of the Blessed Sacrament to the dying patriot; now that thousands have been widowed, and thousands rendered childless; now that the story of the Cross, the wonderful story of self-sacrifice, is shining out all over the world, the Church has undoubtedly come back to her own and, consequently, to the value of prayer and worship, and the duty of leading each other along and the privileges of observing all Holy Days and seasons such as Lent.

And it is for us not to go back but to go forward, and, more important still, the children must be taught the faith of the Church.

I sincerely hope all of us who are proud to name ourselves as members of the Holy Catholic Church are going to very strictly observe this Lent in the practice of self denial and in constant prayer and still more constant Communion, remembering at the blessed Altar where we meet our very Saviour Himself, we may at this sad time pour out our souls on behalf of our valiant sons who are fighting for the Peace and Good will Christ came on Earth to bring.

Yours, etc., TREVOR CHANNER.



# THE WAR.

## FIGHTING SUBMARINES:

### WORK OF THE NAVY.

### LOW MORALE OF GERMAN TROOPS.

### INTRIGUE IN SPAIN.

### TROUBLE IN IRELAND.

#### General.

#### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### NATIONAL SERVICE.

#### IF VOLUNTARISM PROVES INADEQUATE.

LONDON, February 22nd.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. Cave, in moving the second reading of the National Service Bill, gave a pledge that the powers therein would not be used for the purpose of industrial compulsion. If voluntarism proved inadequate, the Government would ask Parliament for compulsory powers.

#### TARIFF PREFERENCES.

#### PRESS COMMENTS ON COMMITTEE REPORT.

LONDON, February 21st.  
The report by Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Committee on Commercial and Industrial Policy is variously commented on.

The *Morning Post* rejoices at its unanimity, which was evidence of the educational influence of the war, which had reduced old divisions to their true proportions.

The *Times* says:—The striking unanimity and the largeness of the views of the Committee encourage a confident hope of the agreement of the Imperial Conference.

The *Daily Mail* says:—The war has ended the Preference controversy forever. Mr. Lloyd George, who is trusted by the Empire as, perhaps, no statesman before him, may be trusted to see that the new recommendations do not remain a dead letter.

The *Daily Chronicle* says:—Few will disagree with the Committee's first resolution, agreement may not be difficult on the second, but the third means a direct plunge into the old Chamberlainite policy, with additional complications, due to the fact that we have now got Allies.

The *Daily News* says:—A more surprising document has rarely been issued. The whole discussion is really absurd at this stage. The war has not changed hard facts, on which "Fair Trade" and its allies have hitherto come to grief.

#### CROWN COLONIES AND THE WAR CONFERENCE.

LONDON, February 22nd.  
In the House of Commons, Sir Walter Long announced that he would represent the Crown Colonies at the Imperial War Conference.

#### BRITISH PRISONERS.

LONDON, February 23rd.  
In the House of Lords, Lord Newton stated that the civilian and military British prisoners, respectively, in Germany were 4,500, and 24,500; in Austria, 200 and 250; in Bulgaria nil and 550; in Turkey, 700 and 10,500, including 5,500 Indians. The Government was about to make a proposal to the Turks which would have the effect of releasing twenty per cent. of prisoners. The treatment of prisoners in Austria, he added, completely contrasted with the treatment they received in Germany.

#### SILVER.

LONDON, February 23rd.  
Silver is quoted at 37½, undemanding. The market is dull.

#### TROUBLE IN IRELAND.

#### THIRTY-TWO ARRESTS.

LONDON, February 23rd.  
Thirty-two arrests under the Defence of the Realm Act were made in Ireland yesterday, namely, eight in Dublin, and twenty-four in Galway, Limerick, Skibbereen and elsewhere. Those arrested included some of those who were interned after the late rebellion and who were subsequently released.

#### ANOTHER GERMAN THREAT.

AMSTERDAM, February 23rd.  
When the Reichstag opened, the President said that Germany and her Allies were finding refuge in a weapon which would be employed in an unrestricted manner till the defence of their independence and freedom was attained.

#### AUSTRIAN PREMIER'S OUTBURST.

#### "PEACEFUL CULTURAL EXPANSION"

Count Tisza, in the House of Deputies at Budapest, vigorously defended German policy, which, he asserted, since 1871, had been one of peaceful, cultural expansion which threatened no nation's vital interests. He accused France and Russia of constant intriguing. It was more natural, he continued, that Germany should strive to pursue a colonial policy, and he declared that if the war concluded as their enemies imagined no agreement could assure a lasting peace. He justified submarine warfare, which he regarded with optimism.

#### IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

#### AUSTRALIAN DELEGATES.

MELBOURNE, February 21st.  
The Government has approved of a delegation to the Imperial Conference consisting of the Premier, Mr. W. M. Hughes, Sir Wm. Irvine, and Sir John Forrest. The date of their departure is not fixed.

#### STRIKE AT KRUPPS.

#### HIGHER WAGES AND BETTER FOOD.

AMSTERDAM, February 23rd.  
The *Telegraaf* announces that 17,000 workers at Krupps have struck for higher wages and better food. Many have been sent to the front as a punishment.

#### MR. GERARD OVATED AT PARIS.

PARIS, February 23rd.  
Mr. Gerard has left here for Spain en route for America. He received an ovation when leaving.

#### PETTY ANNOYANCES.

ZURICH, February 23rd.  
The American Consuls from Germany have arrived after many days delay, through petty annoyances by German officials.

There is no news of the American Consuls in Belgium.

#### A BRAVE CHAPLAIN.

LONDON, February 23rd.  
The King has conferred the D.S.O. on the Military Cross, upon a Bengal Chaplain, the Rev. Ronald Irwin, for services in Mesopotamia.

#### INDIA AND THE WAR.

#### STATEMENT BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, February 23rd.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain stated that he would be the only representative of India who would be a member of the Imperial War Cabinet for the purpose of special sittings, but his colleagues from India, generally speaking, would accompany him at the sittings and take such part in the deliberations as the subjects under discussion required. He also stated that the Viceroy had informed him that Indians would be eligible for Commissions in the Indian units of the new Indian forces as soon as they qualified therefore.

Referring to the steps which were being taken to develop the resources of India for war purposes, Mr. Chamberlain said that inquiries showed that India was able, and most anxious, to render substantial assistance in many directions, and special measures were being taken to supply munitions direct to the forces in Mesopotamia and in the Eastern spheres of operations in order to relieve home industries and shipping. Mr. Chamberlain added that he was communicating with the War Office and the Ministry of Munitions in order to secure that Indian help would be given in the most effective way.

#### THE EAST LONDON EXPLOSION.

LONDON, February 22nd.  
A verdict of death by misadventure was returned at the inquest on several victims of the great East London explosion.

The Coroner said there was nothing to suggest that it was other than a pure accident.

#### INDIAN LABOUR PROBLEMS.

LONDON, February 22nd.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain stated that he had every reason to hope that Indian indentured labour would be abolished within five years. Meanwhile, he was glad to say that the condition of indentured labourers had been greatly ameliorated by the recent changes in Colonial laws. He paid a tribute to the spirit in which the Colonial Administrations had met the Imperial Government in connection with this matter.

#### SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON HONOURED.

LONDON, February 23rd.  
The King has invested General Sir William Robertson with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath (G.C.B.).

#### BRITISH OFFICER CASUALTIES.

LONDON, February 23rd.  
The following casualties are announced:—Capt. O. C. Codner, Somerset Light Infantry; 2nd. Lieut. Doig, R.F.A.; Lieut. Colonel R.D.A. Esife, Yorkshire Regt.; 2nd. Lieut. A. T. Gammon, West Surreys; 2nd. Lieut. E. B. Garrard, Honourable Artillery Company; Lieut. S. E. Goodwin, Liverpool Regt.; Captain A. Griggs, R.F.A.; the Rev. G. E. Helm, Chaplain of Holroyd; 2nd. Lieut. C. W. Sergeant, East Surreys; 2nd. Lieut. R. Jarrens, Manchester Regt.; 2nd. Lieut. H. R. Jones, R.G.A.; 2nd. Lieut. W. T. Jourdan, R.F.C.; Captain S. Kenward, Rifle Brigade; and Captain E. C. R. Kilkelly, R.F.A.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### NEW YORK SENSATION.

#### INTRIGUE AGAINST BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, February 21st.  
A sensation has been caused by the arrest of two men who are charged with conspiring to obtain maps and photographs and other military information concerning Great Britain, which had been sent to the United States and from thence to Germany.

It is understood that fifteen men are involved. They went to Great Britain masquerading as journalists in order to collect information.

#### AMERICA AND GERMANY.

#### THE YARROWDALE PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, February 22nd.  
A Note was despatched to Berlin on Monday demanding the release of the Yarrowdale prisoners, owing to the absence of a satisfactory response to the previous enquiry. No time-limit has been fixed.

#### GERMANY'S REPLY.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a Berlin official announcement states that the American prisoners taken from the Yarrowdale will be released after Germany has been officially informed that German ships in America will not be confiscated or their crews interned.

#### AMERICA AND HER FRIENDS.

WASHINGTON, February 22nd.  
The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate has decided that the Colombian Treaty indemnifying Colombia for the loss of Panama cannot be ratified this Session, despite a letter by President Wilson urging ratification as an act of justice and "because it is possible we shall need in the immediate future all the friends we can secure in Central America, where our interests are critical."

#### FOOD QUESTION IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 22nd.  
The Mayor has received three deputations of East-side women who tearfully declared that their children were starving owing to the dearth of food. The deputations urged a Municipal appropriation of a million dollars for the purchase of provisions for the poor. The Mayor promised to investigate the conditions.

#### AMERICAN PROTECTION: FULL POWERS.

WASHINGTON, February 22nd.  
It is authoritatively stated that President Wilson, while not asking Congress for declarations of war, will request full powers to protect American seamen and ships from submarine.

#### GERMAN INTRIGUE IN SPAIN.

#### SUBMARINE PARTS IN A BUOY.

MADRID, February 22nd.  
It is officially announced that a buoy containing thirty-one cases with spare parts for German submarines, has been discovered in the vicinity of Carthagena. Three Germans have been arrested in connection with the matter.

LATER.  
The Government has determined to thoroughly investigate the buoy incident, and to severely punish all those implicated in order to demonstrate the strictness of Spanish neutrality.

#### FOOD PROBLEMS IN GERMANY.

#### EFFECTS OF FROST.

AMSTERDAM, February 22nd.  
The Prussian Minister of Interior, in a Proclamation, admits that the frost has completely stopped the supply of potatoes, the stocks of which are certain to be exhausted before the new harvest. This has strained the weak available stocks of corn owing to the necessity of distributing flour in the great cities. He therefore orders the rural authorities to take severe measures to compel farmers to supply foodstuffs.

#### NO EXCHANGE OF CIVILIAN PRISONERS.

LONDON, February 22nd.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. Hope stated that the idea of a general exchange of civilian prisoners had been abandoned.

#### DISSATISFACTION IN NORWAY.

#### THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

CHRISTIANIA, February 22nd.  
There is considerable dissatisfaction in Norway at the Government's policy, and also some abroad, owing to the economic conditions and the recent friction with Great Britain.

#### GERMANY EMPLOYING WAR PRISONERS.

AMSTERDAM, February 22nd.  
Herr Graeber has informed the Reichstag Committee that 750,000 prisoners of war are employed as farm labourers, and that their number will be increased. The garrisons in occupied territories will be employed on farms.

#### AMERICAN ESPIONAGE BILL PASSED.

WASHINGTON, February 21st.  
The Senate has passed the Espionage Bill by 60 votes to 10. The measure gives comprehensive powers, and contains drastic penalties.

#### GERMAN INTRIGUE IN PERSIA.

#### STATEMENT IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, February 21st.  
In the House of Lords, Lord Crewe said he was surprised that the possibility of German intrigue in Persia had not received sufficient attention from the side of India. He paid a warm tribute to the Amir's loyalty, but feared that it would be necessary to send reinforcements to Persia in order to drive out the Turks. The march of Sir Percy Bykes was most remarkable, and was well worthy of the traditions of the Indian army.

Lord Curzon emphasised that the improvement in the situation in Persia had been materially assisted by the British successes in Mesopotamia, which had caused the Turks 10,000 casualties, and also great loss to their prestige. This would necessitate the bringing of further Turkish reinforcements from the Caucasus, thus easing the position of the Russians and ourselves in the East. The rebellion of the Grand Sheriff, who seemed to be in a fair way to consolidate the Arab world against the Turks, also tended to relieve the situation in Persia, which was not altogether free from anxiety. But he thought he might say that the worst was over. The Persian link in the great German chain of ambition and aggrandisement, stretching from Europe to Asia, had been forcibly twisted aside, if not broken, and it would be Great Britain's object to see that the link was broken never to be reformed.

#### MINIMUM PRICES FOR CORN.

LONDON, February 22nd.  
The *Daily Chronicle* states that the Government has decided to guarantee minimum prices on home-grown wheat and oats for three years after the war.

#### MR. GERARD AT MADRID.

MADRID, February 22nd.  
Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, has arrived here.

#### Franco-Belgian Front.

#### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### FRENCH DISPERSE PATROLS.

LONDON, February 23rd.  
A French communiqué states:—German patrols which attempted to approach our lines, on the north-east of Neuport, Belgium, were dispersed. There has been an artillery duel on the right bank of the Meuse, in the sector of Pepperhill. Nothing elsewhere.

#### BRITISH ACTIVITY.

#### ENEMY RAIDS REPULSED.

LONDON, February 24th.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed raids to the east of Vermelles and southward of Neuve Chapelle. The enemy had a number of casualties, and some were taken prisoners.

#### GERMAN WIRELESS.

LONDON, February 24th.  
A German wireless official message states:—We took 250 prisoners in a thrust to the east of Gloczow.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### GERMAN ADMISSIONS OF REGRET.

#### MORALE OF THE TROOPS LOW.

LONDON, February 21st.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, a copy of an Order by General von Hindenburg, which has been captured, states:—"The operations at Verdun in October and December are serious and regrettable reverses. Incapable officers must be ruthlessly removed. The number of prisoners is unusually large for German troops. Some evidently surrendered without offering serious resistance and without suffering heavy losses. This shows that the morale of the Home troops was low, and the reason thereof must be most carefully investigated. The old spirit of the German infantry must be revived by the strictest drill, *inter alia*. This is a matter of vital importance."

#### GERMAN CLAIMS.

#### BRITISH FORCE.

LONDON, February 22nd.  
A wireless German official message states that to the south of Armentieres the British forced their way into our positions but we ejected them. We counted 200 British dead between the Dniester and the Wooded Carpathians. Our surprise attacks succeeded and we drove back an English attempt eastward of Vardar.

#### FIGHT IN GERMAN CAMP.

MAASTRICHT, February 22nd.  
The newspaper *De Nieuwsluis* says a sanguinary fight took place between Germans and Prussians in a camp at Dorebec last week, in which 32 were killed and 200 wounded.

#### Russian Front.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### HEAVY ENEMY ATTACK.

LONDON, February 22nd.  
A Russian official wireless message states:—A dense attack by the enemy to the north west of the Dornavatra failed.

#### Naval Activities.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

#### STATEMENT BY FIRST LORD.

LONDON, February 21st.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated that the number of armed merchantmen had been increased by over 47 per cent. during the last two months, and they were arming and improving weekly.

Sixty-nine Allied and neutral steamers each over 1,000 tons, and totalling 201,000 tons, were sunk during the first eighteen days of December, 1916. Sixty-five steamers, of a total tonnage of 182,533 tons, were sunk in the same period in January, 1917, and eighty-nine steamers of a total tonnage of 268,631, were sunk in the same period in February. Altogether, the vessels sunk in these periods were—

118 in December, 91 in January and 134 in February. From February 1st to February 18th, 6,176 ships had arrived, and 5,873 had left the United Kingdom, and it was estimated that there were 1,000 ships in the danger zone at any one time.

The fact that we had had forty encounters with submarines during February was an enormous achievement. Regarding the fate of these submarines, official reports showed every degree, from certainty to improbability. As an instance of certainty, they would have the case of the capture of a submarine with its crew by a destroyer. He mentioned as a case of uncertainty, where an airship dropped a bomb just, and where a submarine had immediately previously submerged.

Regarding shipbuilding, the First Lord declared that no single ship would be unoccupied during the coming months, while steps would be taken to reconcile competing claims of warships and merchantmen.

He appealed to the nation to consent to the restrictions of imports in order to make the Admiralty's task easier.

#### COMMANDER'S CLAIM.

#### PRIZE COURT DECISION.

LONDON, February 22nd.

The Prize Court has disallowed the claim by Lieutenant Commander Boyle, V.C., commanding the submarine *E 14*, for prize money for the sinking in the Sea of Marmora of a transport with 5,000 troops on board, all of whom were drowned, but has allowed the claim in respect of the Turkish gunboat sunk at the same time.

#### SINKINGS.

LONDON, February 21st.

The only sinking yesterday was the New Foundland fishing schooner, *Mayola*.

LONDON, February 22nd.

The small British steamer *Brigade* and the sailing ship *Centurion* have been sunk.

#### PLYMOUTH CLOSED TO NEUTRAL SHIPS.

LONDON, February 21st.

A Gazette states that Plymouth has been closed to neutral ships.

#### The Balkans.

#### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENT.

SALONIKA, February 23rd.

Contact has been established between the French and Italian groups, resulting in the clearance of the road between Gorizia and Leskovic. The importance of this achievement lies in the fact that it completely cuts off postal communication between Athens and the central places, restricting them to wireless and aeroplane services.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### RUSSIAN ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, February 22nd.

A Roumanian communiqué states:—Violent reciprocal artillery firing has taken place on the northern frontier of Western Moldavia.

Russian artillery was active elsewhere, dispersing the enemy and destroying positions.

#### FRENCH ACTIVITY.

PARIS, February 22nd.

A communiqué from Salonika states that there has been artillery activity along the whole front, and patrol encounters near Seres and on the Kakukovo front.

We raided a creek near Lake Doiran and took prisoners. Enemy counter-attacks here were repulsed.

Our aviators were active. There were several successful flights.

We bombed enemy columns near Seres and Melnik.



## RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO & SCIATICA.

Rheumatism, Lumbago and Sciatica are three of the most common and most painful complaints and practically arise from the same cause and the name only distinguishes the location of the disease. If the arms and legs are affected it is called Rheumatism; if in the Loins, Lumbago; and in the hip, Sciatica. The attacks are generally brought on by chills when the body is overheated, or by exposure to damp or cold draughts, which act, not upon the bones or muscles but upon the Uric Acid in the Blood, which is the cause of the disease. The failure of the Liver and Kidneys to filter and absorb this Acid leads to an accumulation in the system, tends to clog the circulation, and harden the tissues forming the blood vessels. Thus every movement of the affected parts causes you intense agony. The pains are affected more or less by cold or heat. A damp day will double you up, or the warmth of the bed will intensify the pain. Rheumatism is generally regarded as one of the most difficult ailments to cure, and invariably medicines are tried simply with the hope of temporary relief. Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS have been wonderfully successful not merely affording a cessation of the pain, but by driving the poison out of the blood and restoring the joints to their original suppleness. They get at the cause as no other remedy does. They get at the foundation of the complaint which is the blood and a trial will abundantly prove the wonderful efficacy of this remedy.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive cure for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Headache, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Dropsy, and for Female Ailments.

**DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS**  
FOR THE LIVER

For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 60 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by J.H. W. H. COMSTOCK, Ltd., Sole Proprietors, 21, Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIBE.

## Fortify yourself with Bovril

IT MUST BE BOVRIL

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

## A truth which nobody denies

Is, that the maturing of whisky by time and nature cannot be hurried. Only by years in bond can it acquire the mellowness for which

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is famous.

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**20,000 DOCTORS**  
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"It yields a delicious beverage containing ALL the constituents able to support Life."—Lancet, 38.

## PROPERTY AFTER THE WAR.

### RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE. WILL THERE BE A LABOUR WAR?

[BY H. G. WELLS.]

"Nothing will be the same after the war." This is one of the comforting platitudes with which people cover over voids of thought. They utter it with an air of round-eyed profundity. But to ask in reply, "Then how will things be different?" is in many cases to rouse great resentment. It is almost as rude as saying "Was that thought of yours really a thought?"

Let us confine ourselves to the social economic processes that are going on. So far as I am able to distinguish among the things that are being said in these matters, they may be classified into two groups, that centre upon several typical questions. "There is the question of 'how to pay for the war.' There is the question of the behaviour of labour after the war." "Will there be a Labour trade or a violent Labour struggle?" There is the question of the reconstruction of European industry after the war in the face of an America in a state of monetary and economic repulsion through non-intervention. My present purpose is a critical one; it is not to solve problems but to set out various currents of thought that are flowing through the general mind. Which current is likely to seize upon and carry human affairs with it, is not for our present speculation.

#### THE NATION'S WEALTH.

There seems to be two distinct ways of answering the first of the questions I have noted. They do not necessarily contradict each other. Of course, the war is being largely paid for immediately out of the accumulated private wealth of the past. We are buying off the "hold-up" of the private owner upon the material and resources we need, and paying in paper money and war loans. This is not in itself an impoverishment of the community. The wealth of individuals is not the wealth of nations; the two things may easily be contradictory when the rich man's wealth consists of land or natural resources or franchises or privileges the use of which he reluctantly yields for high prices. The conversion of help-up land and material into workable and actively used material in exchange for national debt may be indeed a positive increase in the wealth of the community. And what is happening in all the belligerent countries is the taking over of more and more of the realties of wealth from private hands and, in exchange, the contracting of great masses of debt to private people. The net tendency is towards the disappearance of a reality holding class and the destruction of realties in warfare, and the appearance of a vast rentier class in its place. At the end of the war much material will be destroyed for evermore; transit, food production, and industry will be everywhere enormously socialised, and the country will be liable to pay every year in interest a sum of money exceeding the entire national expenditure before the war. From the point of view of the State, and disregarding material and moral damages, that annual interest is the annual instalment of the price to be paid for the war.

#### THE STATE AND THE WAGE-BARNER.

Now the interesting question arises whether these great belligerent States may go bankrupt, and, if so, to what extent. States may go bankrupt to the private creditor without repudiating their debt or seeming to pay less to him. They can go bankrupt either by a depreciation of their currency or without touching the gold standard—through a rise in prices. In the end both these things work out to the same end; the creditor gets so many loaves or pairs of boots or workmen's hours of labour for his pound less than he would have got under the previous conditions. One may imagine this process of price (and, of course, wages) increase going on to a limitless extent. Many people are inclined to look to such an increase in prices as a certain outcome of the war, and just so far as it goes, just so far with the burden of the rentier class, their call that is for goods and services be lightened. This expectation is very generally entertained and I can see little reason against it. The intensely stupid or dishonest "labour" Press, however, in the interests of the common enemy, which misrepresents Socialism and seeks to misguide labour in Great Britain, ignores these considerations, and positively holds out this prospect of rising prices as an alarming one to the more credulous and ignorant of its readers.

#### OBLIGATIONS AFTER THE WAR.

But now comes the second way of meeting the after-the-war obligations. This second way is by increasing the wealth of the State and by increasing the national production to such an extent that the payment of the rentier class will not be an overwhelming burthen. Rising prices bilk the creditor. Increased production will check the rise in prices and get him a real payment. The outlook for the national creditor seems to be that he will be partly bailed and partly paid; how far he will be bailed and how far paid depends almost entirely upon this possible increase in production; and there is consequently a very keen and quite unappreciated desire very widely diffused among intelligent and active people, holding War Loan scrip and the like, in all the belligerent countries to see bold and hopeful schemes for State enrichment pushed forward.

The movement towards Socialism is receiving an impulse from a new and unexpected quarter; there is now a rentier Socialism, and it is interesting to note that while the London Times is full

of schemes of great State enterprises, for the exploitation of Colonial State lands, for the State purchase and wholesaling of food and many natural products, and for the application of shipping and the great staple industries into vast trusts into which not only the British but the French and Italian Governments may enter as partners, the so-called Socialist Press of Great Britain is chiefly busy about the draughts in the cell of Mr. Penner Brockway and the refusal of Private Ducker to put on his khaki trousers. The New Statesman and the Fabian Society, however, display a wider intelligence.

There is a great variety of suggestions for this increase of public wealth and production. Many of them have an extreme reasonableness. The extent to which they will be adopted depends, no doubt, very largely upon the politician and permanent official, and both those classes are prone to panic in the presence of reality. In spite of its own interest in restraining a rise in prices, the old official "salariat" is likely to be obstructive to any such innovation. It is the resistance of spurs and red tabs to military innovations over again. This is the resistance of quills and red tape. On the other hand the organisation of Britain for war has "officialised" a number of industrial leaders and created a large body of temporary and adventurous officials. They may want to carry out peace production the great new factories the war has created.

At the end of the war, for example, every belligerent country will be in urgent need of cheap automobiles for farmers, tradesmen, and industrial purposes generally. America is now producing such automobiles at a price of eighty pounds. But Europe will be heavily in debt to America; her industries will be disorganised, and there will therefore be no sort of return payment possible for these hundreds of thousands of automobiles. A country that is neither creditor nor debtor cannot be an importer. Consequently, though those cheap cars may be stacked as high as the Washington Monument in America, they will never come to Europe. On the other hand, the great shell factories of Europe will be standing idle and ready, for conversion to the new task. The imperative commonsense of the position seems to be that the European Governments should set themselves straight away to out-Ford Ford, and provide their own people with cheap road transport.

#### THE OLD WAY AND THE NEW WAY.

But there comes in the question whether this common-sense course is inevitable. Suppose the mental energy left in Europe after the war is insufficient for such a constructive feat as this. There will certainly be the obstruction of official pedantry, the hold-up of this vested interest and that the greedy desire of "private enterprise" to exploit the "occasion" upon rather "more costly" and less productive lines, the general distrust left by ignorant and unimaginative people of a new way of doing things. The process, after all, may not get done in the obviously wise way. This will not mean that Europe will buy American cars. It will be quite unable to make anything that America will not be able to make more cheaply for itself. But it will mean that Europe will go on without cheap cars, that is to say, it will go on more sluggishly and clumsily and less successfully at a lower economic level. Hampered transport means hampered production of other things, and an increasing inability to buy abroad. And so we go down and down.

#### TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORT.

It does not follow that, because a course is the manifestly right and advantageous course for the community, it will be taken. I am reminded of this by a special basket in my study here, into which I pitch letters, circulars, pamphlets, add to forth as they come to hand from a gentleman named Gattie and his friends, Mr. Adrian Ross, Mr. Roy Horne, Mr. Henry Murray, and others. His particular project is the construction of a Railway Clearing House for London. It is an absolutely admirable scheme. It would cut down the heavy traffic in the streets of London to about one-third; it would enable us to run the goods traffic of England with less than half the number of railway trucks we now employ; it would turn over enormous areas of valuable land from their present use as railways, goods yards and sidings; it would save time in the transit of goods and labour in their handling. It is a quite beautifully worked out scheme. For the last eight or ten years this group of devoted fanatics has been pressing this undertaking upon an "indifferent country" with increasing vehemence and astonishment at their indifference. The point is that its adoption, though it would be of enormous general benefit, would be of no particular benefit to any leading man or highly-placed official. On the other hand, it would upset all sorts of individuals who are in a position to obstruct it quietly and they do so. Meaning no evil, I dip my hand in the accumulation and extract a leaflet by the all too zealous Mr. Murray. In it he denounces various public officials by name as cheats and scoundrels, and invites a prosecution for libel.

In that fashion nothing will ever get done. There is no prosecution, but for all that I do not give up Mr. Murray. About the men he names "These gentlemen are just comfortable gentlemen, old brothers to these old generals of ours who will not take off their spurs." They are probably quite charming people, except that they know nothing of that Fear of God which sears the heart. Why should they bother?

#### LABOUR.

So many of these after-the-war problems bring one back to the question how far the war has put the Fear of God

## WHAT THE HUN WANTS.

### BRITISH COLONIES IN AFRICA.

Herr Zimmermann, who used to be political editor of the Lokal-Anzeiger, and before entering that branch of the Government service was a Colonial official in Africa, airs his views in the *Vossische Zeitung* (January 2nd). They are diverting enough to justify quotation in detail.

"Both England and Russia," says Zimmermann, "hold territory belonging to us and our Allies, but they do not talk about punishing us by permanently retaining it. They, like France, notwithstanding that the military position is unfavourable for them, want to get at us directly. In Germany, however, those who pretend to be the bitterest foes of England want to allow France and Belgium to do the paying for England by taking Belgium and perhaps a French Channel-port (i.e., Calais).

"The British lion, of course, is not yet laid low, and it is not the German custom to divide the hide of a beast which is still running at large. But it is extremely strange that in one of the quarters which are constantly clamouring that U-boat ruthlessness will bring England to her knees the opinion is expressed that our principal foe can only be indirectly chastised. Without attributing any exaggerated importance to the U-boat, I am convinced that England will be defeated. We shall not smash her to bits (*zertrümmern*) or even compel her to sue for a humiliating peace, but England must be brought to confess that she is unable to continue the war. When we have got the British lion so far he will have to settle for himself instead of letting others pay."

"I know that we cannot annex Canada, South Africa, or Australia. But does not England possess in Africa the Colonies of Nigeria, the Gold Coast, British East Africa, Uganda, and the Sudan? England's policy looks to the foundation of a great African Empire. An army of African mercenaries is to help England to defend India. Only British expansion in Africa, where soldiers were secured far exceeding the Indians in warlike qualities, could England's alliance with Russia. Without strong possessions in Africa England would have to tremble for India, and look for Allies against Russia. As long as England was not strong in Africa Turkey was her natural ally in respect of the Sudan and the South African War did England become Turkey's foe."

#### CENTRAL AFRICA MUST BE OURS.

"If England loses this war she must lose a part of her African Colonies. This will compel her to change her policy and resume towards Russia the policy of the Bismarckian era. We must destroy for ever England's coalition plans against us. That will be just punishment for her. Let us cease comparing the present times and war to the Napoleonic wars against England. There must be no Napoleonic English peace or any peace designed simply to better our own position for a next war. The peace must not be confined to frontier alterations in Europe. It must embrace the whole world, just as the war does. The main thing is not that we shall be able the better to attack England in a next war. The important thing is that we force her to revolutionise her entire policy and that we compel the whole world to take up a different attitude toward Germanism throughout the globe."

"England must lose her Colonies in Central Africa. They must become parts of a great German Empire in Africa. England must furthermore be compelled to indemnify those Germans in our Colonial territory and in foreign countries whom she has so shamelessly robbed. These Germans, then, we shall assimilate in one vast self-contained German Colonial empire. They will constitute a sturdy foundation for a splendid flourishing imperial realm in Central Africa."

#### LET ENGLAND DIRECTLY.

"What we must demand from Belgium and France is a thing for itself. Let us not confuse these claims with those we have against England. Let us not, above all, imagine that a revolution of world-political conditions would be brought about by the occupation of Belgium. Such a revolution would only come if England is directly hit. She can only be so hit—that is to say, her so-called 'encircling policy' can only be broken up—if she is no longer able to stretch herself out in Africa. The Anglo-French arrangement of 1904 for partition of Africa—East and South Africa, English West Africa, French—must be smashed. The moment it is the Western Powers, especially England, will be forced to adopt another attitude. Thus our main war object, the prevention of fresh coalitions against Germany, will be best achieved."

into the hearts of responsible men. There is really no other reason in existence that I can imagine why they should ask themselves the question, "Have I done my best?" and that still more important question, "Am I doing my best now?" and so while I hear plenty of talk about the great reorganisations that are to come after the war, while there is the stir of doubt among the rentiers whether after all they will get paid, while the unavoidable stresses and sacrifices of the war are making many people question the rightfulness of much that they did as a matter of course, and of much that they look for granted, perceive there is also something dull and not very attractive in this European world, something resistant, and inert, that is like the obstinate rolling over a heavy sleeper after he has been called upon to get up. "Just a little danger just for my time."

One thought alone seems to make these more intractable people anxious, I thrust it in as my last stimulant when everything else has failed. "There will be a frightful trouble with labour after the war," I say. They try to persuade themselves that military discipline is breaking labour—*Daily News and Leader*.

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## WHAT IS THE NAVY DOING?

AN ANSWER TO THE QUESTION.  
PLEA FOR MORE PUBLICITY.

[BY "THE TIMES" NAVAL CORRESPONDENT.]  
Although it is not often publicly pressed, there exists an impression that the British Navy might do more in the war than it does. As in the early days of the conflict, our great superiority in material strength is pointed to as affording the means for doing practically what we will on the seas, if that material is effectively handled. "Englishmen," as well as Germans, sometimes ask, "What is the Fleet doing?" There is some excuse for this attitude. It is born of the policy of secrecy in which so much of the Navy's work is enveloped. It is also attributable in part to the fact that in the eyes of many people the Navy means the Fleet in the North Sea. Such people forget that under the *egis* of the Grand Fleet in the northern mists many other powerful forces of the Navy are performing an immense amount of work in all parts of the world. The German Fleet is advertised in the official announcements of the enemy as performing many stirring deeds, but leave out of account the auxiliary marine activity, and it is in reality doing nothing. The British Fleet is very rarely mentioned in our official reports, yet its power, exerted in every sea, is the basic factor which keeps the war going.

## ARDUOUS AND VARIED.

Those who profess to be disappointed with our naval achievements ought to be reminded of this fact. The Fleet might do much more if it had entire freedom to act according to its own desires, without regard to other needs of the allied cause. How differently, for instance, might our sea forces be utilized if there were not vast transport undertakings to safeguard; if military enterprises at Salonika, East Africa, and elsewhere had not to be supported; if a strict commercial blockade of the enemy's coasts and ports had not to be exercised day and night; and if the largest merchant marine in the world were exposed to the risk of being sunk by the enemy's submarines.

In what Mr. Rudyard Kipling has called the "Fringes of the Fleet" there is an amount of unenviable toil, heroic endeavour, and successful achievement which would surprise everyone if it were made known. It is to be regretted that the Admiralty cannot see their way to reveal more particulars about this work of the auxiliary forces—the trawlers, patrol boats, and the like—which are the creation of the war. The men in the small craft of the Navy carry on the trench warfare, as it were, of the sea-fighting, but there is no daily bulletin of their performances. Although they are continuously up against the barbed wire of the minefields—more deadly than any on land—and are always exposed to submarine attack, added to the fact that the ordinary hazards of the sea, which are the danger of the future of their duties, and the success which attends them, reach the public. A typical but glorious incident was that of the rescue by a destroyer of the crew of the burning oil steamer *Coast* on the morning of December 6th, of which a correspondent of *The Times* supplied an account on December 23rd.

Another phase of the work of the Navy about which little or nothing is heard is that of the transport service. Now and then there is an intimation of loss, such as the torpedoing of the *Ivernia*, but such events are very rare. There have been fewer than a dozen serious mishaps to British transports all through the war; yet the voyages undertaken must certainly run into hundreds of thousands, seeing that about one-half of our entire total of merchant ships is on charter to the Government. The protective duties in connection with such large operations are manifestly important, and of their effectiveness the comparative immunity of the service affords a striking guarantee. A large amount of additional work and anxiety was thrown on the officers engaged in these undertakings by the extension of the submarine menace to wider areas, but nothing is told of the result of the counter-measures which must obviously have been taken by the Navy. The public may have to wait until Mr. Kipling or Mr. Joyce is commissioned to relate some of the stories associated with the undertaking. Good as these series of articles are, the Navy and the public would better appreciate extracts from the actual dispatches of the officers engaged. These would be more calculated to bring home to the people what is really happening afloat than the selection of incidents thrown together to form newspaper articles.

## THE NORTH SEA BLOCKADE.

Another class of work which is daily and hourly proceeding is the blockade in the North Sea, in regard to which there has not yet been a single official dispatch. Only on one occasion has the veil which hides this important undertaking from the public been partly lifted, and that was when Rear-Admiral Sir Dudley De Chair, who commanded the Tenth Cruiser (Blockade) Squadron until March 6th, 1916, gave an interview to an American journalist. A modern blockade, as the Admiral pointed out, is not a ring of ships, beaming within sight of each other, forming a sort of fence across sea-tracks to enemy countries. Our North Sea blockade consists of the strategic placing of units of patrolling squadrons, all out of sight of each other, but within easy steaming distance—usually 30 miles apart. The working of this network of blockade ships cannot fail to be attended with a crop of incidents which, if related, would indicate how valuable and effective is the seamen's work.

There are other phases of the service of the British sailor which are likewise a closed book to people in general, giving rise to ill-informed questions as to what the Navy is doing. When the people do not see or hear of the events taking place, they cannot be expected to understand them. A little less reticence on the part of the authorities concerning this round duty of the Fleet in time of war would be welcome. It is all very well to speak of "the silent Navy" but to maintain unbroken silence about the sea warfare is open to the advantage of the nation generally.

"CLARIFYING" COMMERCE.  
THE PERIL OF ENEMY INFLUENCE.

Suggestions for "clarifying" British commerce of enemy influence after the war were embodied in a paper read by Mr. Wilfred Powell, formerly the British Consul-General in Philadelphia, at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute last month. Sir Algernon Firth presided.

Mr. Powell urged that in order to prevent the British Empire from falling gradually back into the commercial condition which obtained before the war it was necessary that we should purge ourselves of all German influence. From our business houses all Germans should be eliminated. Only clerks of British birth should be employed, and they should be educated in foreign languages. Greater opportunities and encouragement must be given to students in all branches of scientific research. Capital and Labour must pull together in the commercial struggle which would follow the present war. If the Germans could foment industrial strife within the British Empire, they would certainly do so, and if British employers and employees were beguiled into playing a quarrel that would be the Germans' opportunity. If British masters and workmen found it impossible to agree in any industrial dispute, the Government should take over the management of the business with a view to ascertaining the fundamental rights of the case, and then returning the business to the masters on the understanding that it should be carried on on the basis thus determined. We must purge ourselves of Germans in our social as well as in our business life, and with this object no enemy subject should be allowed to land in any part of the Empire, except by the special permission of the Foreign Office.

Already German shipping firms were preparing for a trade campaign after the war. One German shipping agency had sent out from the United States post-cards setting forth the names of 43 trade centres, and asking their prospective clients to place a mark opposite the name of the country in which they were interested. It was apparent that the purpose of German submarine activity was not only one of "fighting" but of doing away with as much as possible of the shipping of the world. The war should be carried on until we were in a position to obtain from Germany an equivalent in tonnage to that of the shipping which had been sunk by her submarines; and after the war any vessel flying the German flag or connected in any way with German interests should be prohibited from sailing at any port in the British Empire without special permission. The excellent warning given in *The Times* recently that "to oust German trade from Portugal was to render but an ill-service to the Portuguese unless we were prepared to supply its place, and nothing as yet had been done in this direction" applied to every country with whom we would have commercial dealings.

The Chairman said steps were being taken to ensure the future co-operation of capital and labour in the United Kingdom and to handle industrial problems with mutual good will.

Mr. F. W. Wile said German commerce had been able to make great progress in the markets of the world because it had been supported by a combination of private enterprise and Government effort, hitherto unknown in the British Islands. In the midst of the present war Germany had a Cabinet of eminent business men preparing for the resumption of trade after peace should have been declared.

## FRENCH AND BRITISH IN CANADA.

## QUEBEC PREMIER'S APPEAL FOR UNITY.

At a banquet (at Toronto last month) in honour of the delegates from Quebec, Mr. Hearst, Premier of Ontario, in extending an official welcome to the guests, expressed the hope that the two provinces would go forward shoulder to shoulder, forming the basis of a united Canada, and an object lesson to the world.

In reply, Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec, said: "Mutual respect is absolutely essential to our national perpetuation. There must be a spirit of tolerance for religion, origin, and tongue, and respect for ideas. We are destined by Providence, whether we like it or not, to live together. Why not live together? Why should we not bend every energy to weld together in a nation the splendid elements which are the Canadians to-day? We are in the full sense, makers of history. We are weaving a fabric of a nation on the loom of time. Let us make it a perfectly harmonious whole, in which everything we have to contribute for good shall appear, the energy of the Scot, the solid common sense of the Englishman, the many qualities of the only combined with the good of the French, so that the harmony of the finished pattern shall not suffer by the absence of admirable strands with brilliant colourings. So may we turn to good account the various qualities with which we are endowed for no selfish purpose, but for imparting vigour and union to our beloved country, and so we may best show the best impulses of our generation and in patriotic resolve to contribute to the future greatness of our Confederation." Sir Lomer Gouin added: "There is not in the Dominion a province more thoroughly animated with the spirit of tolerance than Quebec. There is no population more loyal to the Crown, more attached to British institutions, or more devoted to Canadian interests than the good people of my own province."

## REGISTRATION FOR RHODESIA.

The Salisbury Recruiting Committee has requested the Rhodesia Government to enact legislation providing for the compulsory registration of all males for the purpose of ascertaining the number eligible for military service.

## GERMANY'S BIG MUNITIONS EFFORT.

## ACTIVITY IN SWITZERLAND.

The special correspondent of the *Four* and at Zurich says:—

The effort which Germany is preparing has led her to increase the production of munitions in considerable quantities, and it is notable that very important orders have been placed in Switzerland.

It can be affirmed that a great number of workshops, employing more than 4,000 hands, are working on behalf of the German Government. Captain Schmitz, attached to the German Embassy at Bern, is organizing the distribution of the work, assisted by the Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft, which is itself carrying on operations under cover of a Swiss company of electric appliances—namely, the Prothos Company. This company, which for the past three months has manifested renewed activity out of all proportion to its antecedents, is erecting an important branch factory at Altstätten, near Zurich, for the manufacture of fuses and grenades for the German military authorities. A single firm at Schaffhausen has delivered to Germany 300 motors for submarines.

It is worthy of note that the Swiss people who are working in these factories are receiving very big salaries, and they are constituting for Germany an excellent means of propaganda. In view, however, of the development of German industry in munitions in Switzerland, the German Government is proposing to send to these factories her own subjects who are residing in Switzerland, in conformity with a special clause in the new law relating to compulsory national service. — *Exchange Telegraph Company.*

## DESIGN OF SUBMARINES.

Submarines are armed with torpedoes and with guns. In regard to the torpedo, a peculiarity exists which differentiates its use very much from that of the gun.

The initial velocity of a projectile from a high-power gun is 3,000 ft. per second, the speed of the fastest ship is not over 60 ft. per second. As these two velocities are in the ratio of 50 to 1 a ship cannot escape from a projectile fired at her. The greatest velocity of an automobile torpedo seldom exceeds about 40 miles an hour, and this only for moderate ranges. By reducing the speed to 30 miles or less an hour the compressed air in the tank can drive the torpedo farther, but such speeds, according to a United States naval officer, Captain W. L. Rodgers, are of the same order of magnitude as those of the target ship. Consequently the direction and speed in which the target ship is moving are most important elements in deciding when she is within range. Consider, for instance, a 30-knot torpedo capable of running 10,000 yards. If fired at a ship approaching at the rate of 20 knots, the distance of hitting if fired at the target will be 16,000 yards, whereas if the target is withdrawing at 30 knots the torpedo will exhaust its motive power and stop before overtaking the target, if fired from any range above 4,300 yards. When submerged the submarine itself also is limited both in speed and radius—12 miles at most at 10 or 12 knots, 100 miles more or less at 5 or 6 knots. Thus when submerged the submarine's area of action resembles that of the torpedo which it carries as its chief weapon. It cannot chase to advantage when submerged. A submarine cannot be given the highest surface speed because of the heavily built hull and the heavy storage batteries. Such surface speed as can be given to a submarine is inadequate for the tactical requirements of battle. It may enable a fast submarine to assume a favourable position for submerging ahead of an approaching enemy, but it cannot be great enough to be satisfactory in the tactical approach, as is the case with a torpedo boat at 30 knots, which relies upon her great speed as a means of evading the enemy's searchlight. As the submarine when submerged cannot hope to overtake its target, it must lie in wait for the target to come to it.

## THE VULNERABILITY OF THE SUBMARINE.

Limited to moderate surface speed and low submerged speed, and unable to increase weight by the addition of armour, the submarine is obliged to rely upon her faculty for concealment as her chief means for employing her weapon, whether mine or torpedo. But concealment entails disadvantages. In hiding herself, she becomes blind, and if by the adoption of the periscope she has recovered partial sight, she has sacrificed a corresponding measure of invisibility. Before concealing herself to attack, the submarine first must sight her enemy in order to direct her attack. To accomplish this to best advantage she must rise and mark the horizon with natural vision. Unfortunately when so doing she cannot promptly submerge, and is therefore liable to surprise attack. The submarine's difficulty in seeing has consequences which extend beyond the individual ship. In warfare there is a combatant advantage in superior numbers which is greater than the numerical ratio of the hostile forces (as may be seen mathematically shown). For this reason it has always been reckoned a great point both ashore and afloat, to bring superior forces to engage simultaneously upon the field of battle. But the submarine's imperfect vision occasions danger of interfering with friends when large submarine forces are concentrated for simultaneous concerted action, such as does not occur in the assemblage of any type of surface craft. Thus the submarine is not only air arm to be used by stealth, but is most favourable opportunity occur in dispersed and solitary action rather than in concentrated and co-ordinated action. — *Engineering.*

## REPARATION BEFORE PEACE TALK.

## RESOLUTION BY BELGIAN SOCIALISTS.

A resolution, passed at Brussels by the Belgian Labour Party, which has recently been sent to M. Emile Vandervelde, the Belgian Minister of State, at Havre, states:—

The Belgian Labour Party are against a meeting at present with the Social Democrats of the Central Powers. Before any attempt at reconciliation, they consider that France and Belgium should be evacuated. They further consider that they cannot meet the German Social Democrats unless to demand an explanation of the attitude:—(1) As regards August 11th, 1914, and concerning the ultimatum of August 2nd and the violation of Belgium's neutrality; (2) as regards the atrocities committed in Belgium amongst the unarmed civilian population.

The Belgian Labour Party regard the equivocal declarations of the German Chancellor as a ruse intended to prepare a precarious peace, favourable to the Central Powers; they, therefore, consider that any resolution on the part of International Socialists in favour of peace at the present time would be useless and dangerous. The mistrust of the Belgian Labour Party is all the more justified, since at the present moment wholesale deportations of the workmen in Belgium—whether unemployed or not—are taking place, and hundreds of thousands of them are condemned without a trial to forced labour to the German profit, while the majority of the German Labour Party and syndicates do nothing more than express a few vague and timid words of pity for their "brothers" (1), who are reduced to the most odious slavery.

The Belgian Labour Party thank the Socialists of neutral countries, who at Copenhagen (1914) and The Hague (1916) proclaimed Belgium's right, but they challenge the impartiality and sincerity of those amongst them who did not hesitate to go to Belgium to inform themselves of the general situation beneath the *egis* of the occupying Power, and without conferring with and greeting their comrades in distress, thus acting with the evident intention of deceiving international opinion.

The Belgian Labour Party are glad to see Socialists of the Allied countries assembled once more to determine their position in the conflict. They ardently hope that the delegates will be unanimous in endeavouring to obtain and approving such measures as will be conducive to the successful prosecution of this defensive war, which cannot, and may not, end without the defeat of the aggressors. They consider that, politically, a durable peace cannot be assured in Europe excepting by the realization of the legitimate national aspirations of the oppressed or conquered peoples, but they positively declare themselves against any annexation which, under this pretext, would be contrary to the will of the peoples freely expressed. The Belgian Labour Party give their entire support to any action which has as its object:—(a) The establishment of obligatory arbitration with the necessary sanctions—namely, commercial and financial boycotting, and, if need be, recourse to force; (b) the preparation of general disarmament.

The Belgian Labour Party remain true to the principles of the International for favouring free trade, the autonomy of the Colonies, and the extension of free trade in new countries. At the same time, whilst demanding, without delay, the lowering of the Customs barrier which renders the lot of workers harder by the artificial high cost of living, they believe that it is necessary to take precautions against unfair competition, and not to return to a regime of free competition until the ravaged countries, deprived of their means of commerce, and their labour—shall have been re-established in their normal state.

The Belgian Labour Party propose that Socialist action as regards peace shall not merely confine itself to political and economic domains, but shall also find its sphere in the social domain. They demand a systematic international legislation, sanctioning the liberty of trade union action, protecting workmen, children, women, and adults, regulating the hours of work, and establishing the extension and reciprocity of insurance Acts.

## MEMORIAL TO HEROES.

## TABLETS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE RELATIVES.

Official memorials of soldiers and sailors who have fallen in the war will soon be ready for their relatives. Sir Reginald Brade is chairman of a General Committee, representative of both Houses of Parliament and the Government Department most concerned, which has decided that these memorials shall take the form of a small plaque or tablet. Hitherto the only official memorial has been the War Office telegram announcing the loss, and there is a desire for something more permanent.

In France a special diploma is sent to every French family which has lost a son or relative in the war, recording the "honour" and gratitude of the French nation. Raymond Agnith, this diploma has been specially sent to British families by the French Government.

Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., M.P., a member of the General Committee, stated as expert committees supplied by the British Museum authorities has been asked to consider whether the design of the plaque could be made to be harmonious artistically with giving the name and regiment of the fallen soldier or ship of the sailor. A report from the experts is expected in a few days, when the General Committee will make its final decision.

Paper for Printing, Packing, and Newspaper Purposes, Cardboard, etc., in any size, colour, and weight.

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Minami Mori-Machi, Kito-Ku, OSAKA, JAPAN.  
Cable Address: "Yamadakamiton," Osaka.

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Being the Sole Agents for The Fuji Paper Manufacturing Co., Ltd., the largest paper-mill in the Orient, having capacity of turning out over 150,000,000 lbs. in a year with 30 stands paper-machine, we are in a position to execute any number of orders satisfactorily at short notice.

Correspondence in ENGLISH is respectfully solicited.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

**VETARZO** BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. It restores vitality, improves circulation, corrects dyspepsia, and promotes healthy sleep. It is a powerful tonic, and its effects are almost magical in the treatment of all nervous diseases, such as neuritis, neuralgia, hysteria, melancholia, and all other conditions of the nervous system. It is a powerful tonic, and its effects are almost magical in the treatment of all nervous diseases, such as neuritis, neuralgia, hysteria, melancholia, and all other conditions of the nervous system.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

**VETARZO** BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvelous properties ever be equalled in all cases of impure blood, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. It restores vitality, improves circulation, corrects dyspepsia, and promotes healthy sleep. It is a powerful tonic, and its effects are almost magical in the treatment of all nervous diseases, such as neuritis, neuralgia, hysteria, melancholia, and all other conditions of the nervous system.

**JJ&S**

JOHN JAMIESON'S WHISKY  
unequaled for purity and quality.

**PURE POT STILL WHISKY**

Famous for over 100 years.

John Jamieson & Son, Ltd., Dub.  
Distillers to H.M. The King.

HOW MANY?

How many bilious attacks have you had? If few, you should be thankful! If many, then you are entitled to sympathy. But sympathy won't cure or even relieve you of this trouble. And the trouble, as we know, arises through the faulty action of the liver. It is apparent then, that to be free from Biliousness or Bilious Headaches, you must keep this important organ of the digestive system healthily active. Through the many years that Mother Seigel's Syrup has been before the public, no one thing has been more successful than in conquering or preventing Biliousness. Proof of this is given by the thousands of people who have voluntarily testified to the fact.

Here is a case which will endorse what we have said: The statement not only shows what Mother Seigel's Syrup did for this lady when she was prone to Biliousness, but also records the beneficial effect it had on her digestive organs.

Mrs. Edith Bourne, London Road, Blackwall, writes: "I am by profession a certified midwife, and wish to add my testimony to the excellent result which followed my taking your remedy. On and off, I suppose I have taken your Mother Seigel's Syrup for nigh on twenty years. I first took it for the relief of the pains I always had after eating. With knowledge of what it did for me in that respect, I have since made it my household remedy."

As that trouble has also had me in its coils, I have suffered the horrors of sick headaches and vomiting for days on end, but this I never do now, having put myself in condition with the aid of your very excellent remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup.

"When a girl, in my teens," said Mrs. Flemington, of Guildford Road, Bagshot, Surrey, on December 13th, 1915, "I was occasionally subject to Biliousness. In after years I developed indigestion. This I am not surprised at, seeing that my father also suffered from this complaint."

"The effect of not taking the trouble in hand in time led to my liver getting out of order. I had pain and distress right through from chest to back, between the shoulder blades. Added to this, I had a fullness after meals, accompanied by a choking sensation in the throat. As my parents had taken your remedy, I decided to try it too. I am pleased to say that after two bottles only, I secured relief, and an occasional dose now and then keeps me right to-day. When I tell you that I suffered for 12 years before getting relief, you will understand that I am pleased to know the worth of your remedy, because I was completely cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup."

"I have given it to both my son and daughter with the very best results. I was told they had chronic, and perhaps hereditary, indigestion, but they never suffer now."

**RIGAUD'S KANANGA OF JAPAN TOILET WATER**

RIGAUD & C<sup>o</sup>  
PARFUMS  
8, rue Vivienne, 8  
Paris-France

**PETER DAWSON'S**

Whisky is the whisky with a growing popularity, because its elegant flavour is solely due to original fineness developed by Age. Obtainable from all Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS:  
**H. RUTTONJER & SON.**



## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS

CHIPPING, British str., 1,169, F. E. Jarratt, 22nd February—Hongkong 19th February. Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.

CITY OF CORINTH, British str., 3,778, C. Nielsen, 23rd February—Shanghai 20th February. General—Bank Line.

DEVAKONASE, British str., 1,047, C. W. Shearer, 22nd February—Saigon 17th February. Rice and General—Order.

DEWENT, British str., 1,752, Holmes, 22nd February—Saigon 17th February. Rice—Order.

ORON, Maru, Japanese str., 1,430, R. Nomura, 22nd February—Keelung 10th February. Coal—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

RANGOON MARU, Japanese str., 3,844, Y. Kobayashi, 22nd February—Mojji 17th February. General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TAMON MARU, Japanese str., 2,081, R. Nomura, 22nd February—Saigon 16th February. Rice—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

WAISHING, British str., 1,169, M. Picknell, 23rd February—Saigon 15th February. Rice—Order.

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, DOWRY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers' accommodation in the consorting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM CAL CUTT, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers' accommodation in the consorting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Goods not cleared by 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 27th February, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st February 1917. 125.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "VENEZUELA."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd. whereon an invoice from the Wharfed delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, Feb. 27th at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after March 1st will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading immediately for countersignature.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., By R. O. MOBERTON, General Agent.

28.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

Noon—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Meeting of Shareholders at the City Hall.

Monday, 26th Feb.—Hongkong Races—1st Day.

Tuesday, 27th Feb.—Hongkong Races—2nd Day.

Wednesday, 28th Feb.—Hongkong Races—3rd Day.

Thursday, 1st March.—Hongkong Races—4th Day.

Friday, 2nd March.—Hongkong Races—5th Day.

Saturday, 3rd March.—Hongkong Races—6th Day.

Sunday, 4th March.—Hongkong Races—7th Day.

Monday, 5th March.—Hongkong Races—8th Day.

Tuesday, 6th March.—Hongkong Races—9th Day.

Wednesday, 7th March.—Hongkong Races—10th Day.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Panlong to Vancouver 17 days. Hongkong to Montreal 22 days. Longkong to Chicago 21 days. Hongkong to New York 22 days.

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" and "EMPEROR OF ASIA" 30,000 tons Displacement, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots. Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" 15 Mar. "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" 9 May. "EMPEROR OF JAPAN" 23 Mar. "EMPEROR OF JAPAN" 23 May. "EMPEROR OF ASIA" 18 Apr. "EMPEROR OF ASIA" 6 June. "MONTEAGLE" 14 Apr. "MONTEAGLE" 23 June.

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Japan Sea), Kobe and Yokohama. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all European ports in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports. European ports in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports. European ports in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports.

For further information as to rates of freight and passage, sailing dates, etc., please apply to

P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Dept., Hongkong. J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBÉ

LONDON & BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

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SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBÉ

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports or six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

SEE SEPARATE ADVERTISEMENT.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to

P. & O. S. N. CO. E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBÉ

MANILA, via SWATOW, "LOONGSANG" Saturday, 24th Feb. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI, via SWATOW, "WOSANG" Sunday, 25th Feb. 11 A.M.

HAIPHONG, via SWATOW, "LOONGSANG" Wednesday, 28th Feb. 11 A.M.

SANDAKAN, via SWATOW, "MAUSANG" Wednesday, 28th Feb. 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, via SWATOW, "LOONGSANG" Saturday, 3rd Mar. 3 P.M.

HAIPHONG, via SWATOW, "LOONGSANG" Tuesday, 6th Mar. 11 A.M.

MANILA, via SWATOW, "LOONGSANG" Saturday, 3rd Mar. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI, via SWATOW, "LOONGSANG" Tuesday, 6th Mar. 11 A.M.

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MANILA, via SWATOW, "LOONGSANG" Saturday, 3rd Mar. 3 P.M.

## FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

## Sure Sign of Blood Impurity.

The continual appearing through the skin of ECZEMA, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, BOILS, SORES AND ERUPTIONS OF ANY KIND.

The throbbing aching pains of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, GOUT.

All these are sure signs of impure blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, as does every other disease of the blood.

What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisons which alone in the true sense of all your suffering.

Clark's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure help to relieve you of all aches and pains.

For selection of testimonials and pamphlet round bottle.

By reason of its remarkable Blood Purifying Properties, is universally recognized as OVER 50 YEARS SUCCESSFUL PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.

Clark's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD'S BEST REMEDY FOR SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

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Clark's Blood Mixture

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

ADDRESSES FROM

Carroll, Hongkong, 24 Feb. 1917. 274.

Ho Kuo, 17, Hollywood Road, Singapore. 274.

Kao, Miss Margaret, str. 274.

Lo, Victoria, str. 274.

Ng Sun, str. 274.

Sugar Refinery, str. 274.

Spradbery, Hongkong Hotel, str. 274.

Wolfson, Hongkong Hotel, str. 274.

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## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 23rd at 11.40—No returns from Japanese stations. A highly decreased pressure is shown at all reporting stations except Vladivostok, where it is increased slightly.

The anti-cyclone reported yesterday has not developed. A belt of relatively high pressure probably extends from the east of China to the east of the Looe.

Each moderate monsoon is indicated over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 p.m. 42.40 (0.00) inch. To same date January, 0.88 inch, against an average of 2.77 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows—

Direction Forecast.

Hongkong to Geyser ... (N.E. to E. winds, fresh to moderate, cloudy, fog in morning.)

Formosa Channel ... (N.E. winds, strong.)

South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Formosa ... No. 1.

South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Formosa ... No. 1.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

23RD FEBRUARY, A.M.

Station. Hour. Barometer at Sea Level. Temperature. Humidity. Wind Direction. Force. Weather.

Vladivostok 8.20 1.14

Nemuro 8.20 1.14

Hakodate 8.20 1.14

Tokyo 8.20 1.14

Kobe 8.20 1.14

Nagasaki 8.20 1.14

Kagoshima 8.20 1.14

Chefoo 8.20 1.14

Shanghai 8.20 1.14

Wanghai 8.20 1.14

Hankow 8.20 1.14

Chongqing 8.20 1.14

Yichang 8.20 1.14

Wuchang 8.20 1.14

Hongkong 8.20 1.14

Canton 8.20 1.14

Shanghai 8.20 1.14

Wanghai 8.20 1.14

Hankow 8.20 1.14

Chongqing 8.20 1.14

Yichang 8.20 1.14

Wuchang 8.20 1.14

Hongkong 8.20 1.14

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Wanghai 8.20 1.14

Hankow 8.20 1.14

Chongqing 8.20 1.14

Yichang 8.20 1.14

Wuchang 8.20 1.14

Hongkong 8.20 1.14

Canton 8.20 1.14

Shanghai 8.20 1.14



**INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.**

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.**

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

**THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.**  
Managing Agents

**"ELLERMAN" LINE.**

(REDFIN & ECKHART STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to REISS & Co., Canton.  
**THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.**  
General Agents.

**C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"HUICHOW"	On 25th Feb. D'night.
HONGKONG & SWATOW	"CHINLI"	On 25th Feb. 10 A.M.
WUHU	"LINAN"	On 25th Feb. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 27th Feb. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 27th Feb. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KUNIOHAW"	On 28th Feb. Noon.
AMOI and SHANGHAI	"TAMUT"	On 1st Mar. D'night.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 1st Mar. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CEINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."  
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," "SINKIANG" and "SUNNING," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
Agents.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD**

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

**SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW**  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

**DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,**  
General Managers.

**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.****APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

**DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,**  
Agents.

**P. & O. S. N. CO.****ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

**MARSEILLES AND LONDON.**

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to	at	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917
COLOMBO	Noon			

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

**SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

**INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transshipment), IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON, Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID. CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. PROPOSED SAILINGS:**

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave S'pore	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
	about	about	if calling about	about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

**WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.**

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

**E. V. D. PARR,**  
Superintendent.

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE { TAMBA MARU { THURSDAY, 9th  
Capt. Akamatsu 12,500 Mar., at Noon.  
via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE { SHIDZUOKA MARU { WED'DAY, 23th  
NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA... Capt. Noma 12,500 Mar., at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, BAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNVILLE & BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGCOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

KOBE direct ... TOSA MARU { SATURDAY, 24th  
Capt. Sakamoto 10,000 Feb.  
YETOROFU MARU { SUNDAY, 25th  
Capt. Hirose 8,000 Feb.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA... BENTEN MARU { MONDAY, 26th  
Capt. Tomita 8,000 Feb.  
PENANG MARU { SUNDAY, 25th  
Capt. Kashioki 10,000 Mar.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA... NIKKO MARU { FRIDAY, 16th  
Capt. Takeda 9,600 Mar., at 10 A.M.  
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA... FUSHIMI MARU { THURSDAY, 15th  
Capt. Iizawa 9,000 Mar., at 11 A.M.

YOKOHAMA... HIRO MARU { TUESDAY, 20th  
Capt. H. Fraser 16,000 Mar., at 11 A.M.

**EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY)**

NEW YORK via MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON. Wireless Telegraphy. For Further Information, apply to—

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 293

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**  
B. MORI, Manager.

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.****SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	MON., 26th Feb.
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 6th Mar.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	SATUR., 24th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	MON., 2nd April.
PERIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	MON., 16th April.
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR., 28th April.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£122).  
" " " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$2.50 " " G\$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of retaining from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co. SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc. ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway. Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

**SOUTH AMERICA LINE.**

FOR JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, AHIOA, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO; TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

TELEPHONE 291.

**T. DAIGO, Agent,**  
King's Building.

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES****FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.  
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA. STEAMER AND TO SAIL.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. Return Tickets to Europe available two years. Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740.

**J. TOURTET, Acting Agent,**  
Queen's Building.

**O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA.**

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, (via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA).

"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 1st Mar., at 2 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy. "KAIJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 25th Feb. at 10 A.M. "SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 1st Mar., at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

**H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,**  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

**THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.

All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,**  
Agents.



